THE LITERARY DIGEST

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TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

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THE ILLINOIS MINE MASSACRE

IT IS FORTUNATE that the United States didn't accept a mandate for Armenia, for "our own massacres will keep us more than busy," exclaims one bitterly ironic editor as he reads the shocking details of the murder of more than a score of strikebreakers at the Lester Coal Mine near Herrin in southern Illinois. "The *cheka* of the Bolsheviki has nothing to its shame any blacker than this vengeful assassination of workers by workers," declares the Chicago *Evening Post;* and *The Journal of Commerce* of the same city predicts that even a community "accustomed to the occasional labor murder, dynamiting, arson and sabotage" will revolt against the Herrin atrocities. "Now we are having 'frightfulness' of our own in Illinois," remarks the Washington *Star;* and the Washington *Herald* pictures Wilhelm Hohenzollern smiling cynically as he reads certain recent dispatches. "Belgium can congratulate herself that it was only Germans and not Illinois coal-miners," suggests the New York *Tribune.* "Nothing we have ever read of the Russian pogroms, of the Turkish massacres of Christians, nor of the midnight descents of the Red Indians on settlements of the American pioneers surpasses this Illinois horror in unfeeling ferocity and gloating cruelty," says the Knoxville *Sentinel.* "Alas, that we should send missionaries to far countries to teach gentle and peaceful savages the ways of civilization," exclaims the Rochester *Post-Express.* "Deeds as hideous have been done in this country, but never in the name of labor," remarks the New York *Globe;* and the New York *Tribune* agrees that "only when men have resorted to lynching has there been a comparable exhibition of blood lust."

"Until the coal-mine butchery is legally avenged, how can America look another nation in the eye and speak the word 'civilization'?" asks the New York *Herald.* "The people of the United States will not be a party to massacre," declares the Cincinnati *Commercial Tribune;* and the Detroit *Free Press* agrees that "the whole country has a right to demand punishment, swift and complete." Yet there is reason to fear, notes the Milwaukee *Sentinel,* that "no legal redress will follow this bloody massacre," since "it is reported that 'no witnesses can be found,' and that it will be impossible to obtain evidence against any individual that will stand in court."

Press dispatches from Herrin inform us that after being under fire from the rifles of nearly 5,000 union miners all night of June 21st, and having fourteen of their number killed, the non-union workers in the Lester strip mine raised a white flag at daybreak of June 22nd and surrendered with their arms. Details of what followed are furnished by an Associated Press correspondent, who writes:

"Open statements from scores of persons on the streets here were to the effect that the workingmen surrendered at the first onslaught and, after having been tied into groups of three and six, were cruelly massacred, told to run a gauntlet of rifle fire, only to be shot to death at distances of a few feet when, wounded, one or two of a group would fall and drag the others to the ground; stabbed and hacked to death with knives, beaten with clubs and at least three of them hanged.

"Out in a road near the mine, six men tied together, all of them wounded by bullets and blows, lay in a scorching sun, while hundreds of men and women laughed at their pleas for water.

"One of the men, his face bloody and one shoulder shot away, apparently was within a few minutes of death.

"'Please boys, give me a drink,' he moaned.

"A laugh from the hundreds of spectators was the only reply.

"The correspondent rushed to a house for water, and when he returned he was forced by a crowd and quickly drawn pistols and told to keep away.

"When the man begged again for water, 'For God's sake,' a young woman with a baby in her arm placed her foot on the mangled body and said:

"'I'll see you in hell before you get any water.'

"The men apparently had been dragged down a rock road behind an automobile. Their clothes were torn and pieces of gravel were imbedded in their mangled flesh."

The attitude of the townspeople is indicated in press dispatches, which advise us that while outsiders, "show surprize and horror," they say:

"This is our business. Sorry, but it's done. Let us alone. We'll handle this all right. We're good people to get along with—good as anybody. If you mind your own business, we'll attend to ours."

Some newspapers are incensed at the verdict of the coroner's jury, which found "from the evidence, that the deaths of decedents were due to acts direct and indirect of officials of the Southern Illinois Coal Company," and recommended that "an investigation be conducted for the purpose of fixing the blame personally on individuals responsible." The non-union men, according to the coroner's jury, came to their death "by gunshot wounds at the hands of parties to this jury unknown" as the result of activities on the part of officials of the wrecked Lester Mine.

This crime, says the St. Louis *Star,* published within ninety miles of Herrin, is "in part an aggravated outbreak of the typical American lynching spirit." Moreover:

"It gives warning that the unchecked and unpunished crimes of the mobs which have so extensively supplanted the courts in the United States are likely to be transferred on an intensified scale to the field of industrial disputes. As long as the United States tolerates lynching in any section or for any offense, it raises against itself the ugly hazard of lynching in all sections and for all offenses."

The rights or wrongs behind such an outbreak are beside the point, says the Chicago *Tribune,* which reminds us that "when the power of declaring war is appropriated by any mob of angry men, whether their private cause be just or unjust, a blow is struck at government, civilization and order." "In its broader aspects this murderous orgy must recoil upon the cause of the striking miners throughout the country, and the law-abiding will suffer in the revulsion of public sentiment for the sins of the lawless," asserts the Chicago *Evening Post,* which regards such

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a result as "unjust but inevitable." Still looking to the future, it continues: "If the massacre serves to drive home to the Government the plea of the Federation of Churches for such intervention as will bring a settlement of the strike, this is the one immediate good which may be derived from a great and hideous wrong." "Violence is the beginning of the end of a strike," remarks the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*, which thinks that what happened at Herrin was "a deadly blow to the cause of the miners." Any spreading of this lawless spirit, warns the Columbus *Dispatch*, would certainly solidify public opinion against the strikers. A strike will never, in this country, be recognized as paramount to law, declares the Washington *Evening Star*. The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* sees in the incident "a serious challenge to the miners' union to strengthen its disciplinary system and to impress upon its members the absolute necessity of restraint if its organization is to be tolerated." The bloody chapter in the history of unionism written at Herrin "can not but prejudice the public," thinks the New York *Tribune*, which reminds the unions that "the right to strike does not imply the right to murder strikebreakers." "The affair is likely to be a greater blow to the striking unions than to the coal operators," thinks the Springfield (Mass.) *Union;* and in the Milwaukee *Journal* we read:

LABOR'S ENEMY.

—Orr in the Chicago *Tribune.*

"The cause of labor is harmed by this violence. The enemies of labor and those who do not take the trouble to try to understand its problems will make the most of it. And the friends of labor will not be able to condone it."

Since the act of the Illinois strikers is so universally condemned in the daily press, it is but fair to notice that it is not condoned by spokesmen for labor, altho they can not help calling attention to the fact that these men had their sore grievances. "I regret, yes, resent, the resort to violence," says Samuel Gompers, just reelected President of the American Federation of Labor. It is "deplorable," in the opinion of President John H. Walker of the Illinois Federation of Labor, who, however, adds that "those forces of greed that profiteered so shamelessly during the war and who are at the present time so brutally and mercilessly trying to crush labor," have "created the feeling of suspicion, distrust, bitterness and hatred that is responsible for acts of this character." In a statement which is praised for its good sense by the New York *World*, President Frank Farrington of the Mine Workers of Illinois laments the murders at Herrin and says: "Acts of destruction may appease the inflamed and angered miners, but can not win any permanent success, and if victory depends upon violence our cause is hopelessly lost." President Lewis of the United Mine Workers of America declares that the "officers of the organization greatly deplore this tragedy." But he further asserts that "sinister influences" are at work among the strikers, inciting them to violence, and that their ranks are infested with "thousands of detectives." Nevertheless, "God knows the miners' union would not have had this thing happen for a million worlds!" exclaims *The United Mine Workers Journal* (Indianapolis), the official organ of the miners. Continues this paper:

"Up to the time that the Herrin outbreak occurred, the general strike of union miners had progressed along orderly and peaceful lines. The 650,000 men on strike obeyed the command of the International officials who, in the strike order, said that there must be no disorder, but that orderly procedure must be observed throughout the controversy. There had been no disturbances anywhere, with the exception of insignificant little local affairs that were of no consequence, and attracted little or no attention. Newspapers all over the country complimented the miners in their struggle with the operators, and it does not tax the intelligence of any man to understand how likely it would be that these operators would lay a scheme to wreck that admirable record if it would help them to win the strike and at the same time wreck the union. Strikebreakers were imported into the Lester strip pit, and private armed guards and gunmen were brought with them, and a machine-gun was actually set up in a corner of the pit for murderous use against union miners. All of these things were flaunted in the faces of the striking miners, the only effect of which could be to incite and inflame the spirit of violence, just as President Lewis pointed out.

"By these means the operators have dealt the union a terrible blow."

The nearest thing to a defense of the acts of the Illinois strikers that we find in the labor press comes from *The Pennsylvania Labor Herald* (Allentown). It recalls that many miners went to France to fight German autocracy. They came back home to find the country "drifting into an industrial feudalism" with "an armed guard in almost every industrial State" that was used, when the coal strike came, "to help starve the miners into submission." After miners have organized industrially and politically, "we have done everything we can do peaceably." Then, "the spirit of 1776 and 1917 is going to crop out and these men are going to fight." In other words—

"When we get it firmly instilled into us that coal company officials like McDowell of Herrin and his army of scabs and gunmen are a menace to our freedom and civilization, the education of 1917 by our Army officers is bound to crop out, and there is no more reluctance to clean them off the face of the earth than there was to clean out the Germans.

"The shooting at Herrin should be a lesson to those in authority to change the policy of enslaving labor before the time has passed to avoid outbreaks of this kind on a larger scale."

Finally, the Socialist New York *Call* turns on the daily papers that cry out after the Herrin massacre that "murder is murder," and asks them whether they really thought so when it was mine guards that murdered miners. There was the destruction of

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the miners' tent colony at Ludlow, Colorado, by the "machine-guns of the militia." Then—

"From Ludlow pass to the West Virginia coal-fields of 1912. An armored train, paid for by the mine owners, equipped with machine-guns, firing a hail of death into tents on the hillside wherein slept men, women and children. Hired thugs operating the machine-guns, constituting a 'supra-legal circle' of the mine owners. . . .

"The scoundrels guilty of these crimes have gone unhung. Legal machinery has been prostituted.

"For the first time in labor history the thugs have been the victims of their own murderous trade. Unfortunately innocent men have also gone to their death. The miners also have probably been maneuvered into a terrible position. The capitalist journals of the country, the same journals which have been able to view with resignation the slaughters at Ludlow and in West Virginia, will yelp for the blood of these miners. The yelps of the pack are already heard. The affair will be used against the strike of the miners. It will react against the claims of the railroad workers."

"They have buried their dead in Illinois, and American civilization is composing its face to that bland expression that has come to be its main reliance against all questioning, all charges and all doubts," says the Kansas City *Star*, "but questioning and doubt are not buried." Other papers also look anxiously into the future, and discuss problems of remedy and prevention. The greatest lesson from the Illinois massacre is the necessity for compulsory arbitration, declares the Adrian *Telegram*, in which we read:

"First and foremost of all remedies must come the compulsory settlement of labor disputes. Until we provide for that we shall get nowhere. There is every reason why it should be provided; there is no reason why it should not, except that labor unions do not want it, many employers do not want it, and our governments, State and national, shrink from the duty of enacting and enforcing such a law."

"HEADS, I WIN; TAILS, YOU LOSE."

—Warren in the Chicago *Tribune*.

Another needed preventive of labor lawlessness, suggests the Chicago *Journal of Commerce*, is a State constabulary. Says this commercial and financial paper:

"On several occasions the matter of creating a State police force has come before the general assembly at Springfield, but the movement has always been blocked, largely, it would appear, because of the influence brought to bear by the element that would have the most reason to fear authority of this kind. As a result the State as a whole is helpless, unless it goes to the extreme of calling out the militia.

"From New York there comes a timely report which shows that since the establishment of a State constabulary in that commonwealth, five years ago, crime in the rural districts has been reduced by one-third. Moreover, there has been no cause to call on either Federal troops or national guardsmen to handle a single situation.

"What applies in New York applies equally well in Illinois, and indeed the situation here is even graver, for the class of industry in this State is such that there is more danger of malcontents attempting to take the law in their own hands as a means of forcing unreasonable demands."

THE PRICE OF COAL.

—Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*.

There is danger in drifting, says the New York *World*, which warns us that "the coal strike must be settled or miners will clash with mine guards again, and yet again, and winter will bring with it the profiteer's prices of 1920." Turning to the broader aspect of the problem, *The World* continues:

"Yet as the shooting at Herrin was an incident in the strike, the strike itself is an incident in the history of inefficiency and unrest in the coal mines. Bituminous mining in the United States hardly deserves the name of a business. It is a chaos, and a bloody one. Because of seasonal production and uneven demand there are nearly twice as many men in mining villages as are needed. Because there are too many for the jobs on hand, and because they are isolated from communities that might furnish other employment, the miners can not enforce their demands under normal conditions. With surplus labor keeping wages low the pits will show a profit in a good year even when run without modern machinery.

"They are so run, and according to the Federal Trade Commission, they do show a fair profit. At the same time a majority of the men are poorly paid upon an annual income basis and often desperate. When they strike they are met by the solid facts that there isn't enough money for higher wages, that there aren't enough orders to run more than 60 per cent. of the mines. They are met also by the autocracy of the mine-guard system, established to handle desperate employees.

"There is no final solution except a complete reorganization of bituminous production. Until that is done it will be necessary to restrain both sides from violence in a dreary series of conflicts ever menacing civil warfare. One after another, strikes will recur, bringing violence with them if continued, so long as coal is mined in this country as it is mined now."

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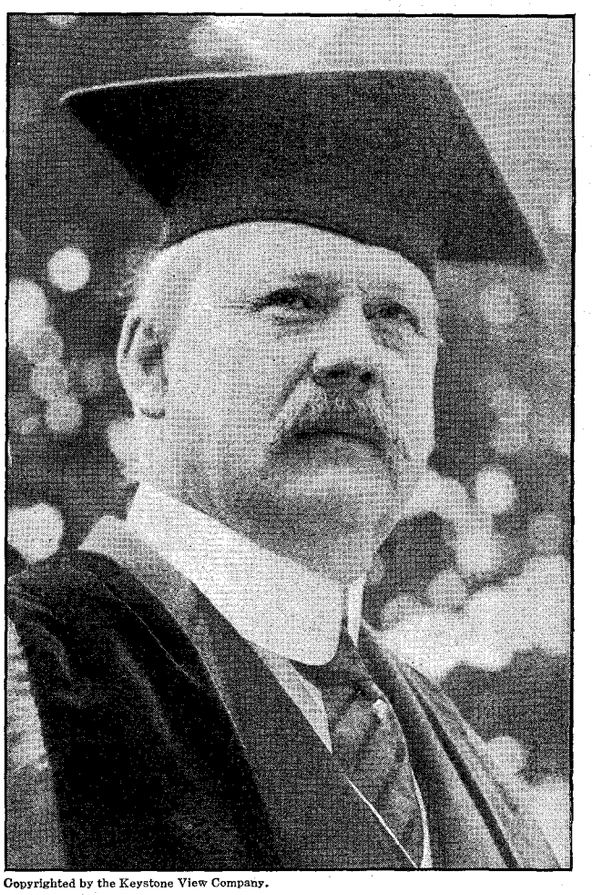
WEEKS, WINES AND BEERS

MR. TAFT MADE GOOD as a prophet when he remarked before the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment that Federal prohibition would keep the liquor issue permanently in politics. So a Philadelphia evening paper asserts, going on to say that the liquor issue is certainly "in politics" when the Secretary of War comes out flatfootedly "for modification of the Volstead Act permitting light wines and beer." When Mr. Weeks said this, on a Commencement day platform in Pennsylvania, "the country jumped naturally to the conclusion," so the Baltimore *Evening Sun* reports, "that it marked the beginning of a real fight in which the alinement would be definite and open."

Now, observes the Philadelphia *Evening Ledger*, "the wets will be jubilant, for Mr. Weeks is the most important of all recent converts to their cause." With Mr. Weeks, who has been a banker and broker of high standing in private life, saying such things, it is evident enough to the Philadelphia *Record* that big business men are "swinging away from prohibition." It seems to the Manchester *Union* that "a good many eminently respectable people feel about it just as does the Secretary." The New York *Times* agrees that "the Secretary of War represents a considerable and perhaps growing public opinion." "The enforcement of the Volstead Act has multiplied its enemies," comments the Philadelphia *Inquirer;* "the American people are not yet ready to see their personal liberties overridden in the name of reform." And this attitude is shared by the Baltimore *Evening Sun* and the New York *World.*



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A DOCTOR OF LAWS WHO WOULD DOCTOR THE DRY LAW.

Secretary of War Weeks, who has stirred up both "wets" and "drys" by his commencement address advocating the sale of light wines and beers.

The papers which share the Secretary's attitude toward what they call "Volsteadism" seem to be the most vocal, but there is evidence enough both in the press and in the statements of other men prominent in politics that there is ground here for real controversy over the popular attitude toward prohibition. If the Secretary of War's speech "was a feeler to test the real public demand for light intoxicants," as a Washington correspondent suggests, the extent of that demand has yet to be indicated by some far-reaching test, such as THE LITERARY DIGEST's forthcoming poll. What Secretary Weeks said about prohibition to the graduates of the Pennsylvania Military College at Chester was this, as a New York *Evening Post* dispatch quotes him:

"Throughout the nation I have found a general sentiment in favor of an amendment to the Volstead Act. The people want beer and light wines, and if I were in Congress they could have them.

"I am in favor of a modification of this law. I believe it is the cause of most of the unrest in this country to-day. Prohibition is a subject that can't be side-stepped.

"Candidates must take a stand and I believe those who favor a modification of the present enforcement law will be the successful ones."

In some of these statements Secretary Weeks "probably is wrong," observes the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, specifying:

"The repeal or substantial amendment of the Volstead law does not appear very likely. As for his statement that only such candidates for Congress who favor the amendment of the law have a chance of election, that is pure nonsense. There may be more 'wets' in the next Congress than there were in this one, but there may be more 'drys' and fewer 'wets.'"

Senator Pepper (Rep., Pa.) received a degree at Chester when Mr. Weeks did and when questioned about the remarks of his fellow recipient of the degree of Doctor of Laws, went so far as to say that the latter was "not very good on interpreting" public opinion. Continued Mr. Pepper:

"A survey recently made showed that all of the United States, with the exception of parts of eight eastern States, are for the strict enforcement of the Volstead Act. These portions of the eight States are the richest. They are the great manufacturing centers. They are prosperous and, of course, are for light wines and beer. They, however, do not reflect the sentiment of the rest of the country, where men toil with their hands."

After Mr. Weeks had spoken, the Baltimore *Evening Sun* tried to discover whether others in the Administration agreed with him. It found the Cabinet members with "nothing to say," except for Secretary Fall, who told of having "voted for beer and light wines" when in the Senate, and the White House equally "noncommittal." Several papers, however, quote a statement of President Harding's in favor of prohibition, which Congressman A. P. Nelson, of Wisconsin, read as follows in a speech reported in the *Congressional Record:*

"In every community men and women have had an opportunity now to know what prohibition means. They know that debts are more promptly paid, that men take home the wages that once were wasted in saloons; that families are better clothed and fed, and more money finds its way into the savings bank. The liquor traffic was destructive of much that was most precious in American life. In the face of so much evidence on that point, what conscientious man would want to let his own selfish desires influence him to vote to bring it back? In another generation I believe that liquor will have disappeared not merely from our politics, but from our memories."

"If I were in Congress," said Secretary Weeks; but Secretary Weeks is not in Congress, and, as we read in a New York *Herald* dispatch from Washington, "Congress is still by a large majority thoroughly dry, and for this reason Administration officers expect no definite move along the lines suggested by Secretary Weeks," and we read in a New York *Tribune* dispatch: "despite constant talk about a reaction against prohibition and of the prospect of getting light wines and beer legalized, there is no political sign observable here of any such possibility."

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A NATIONAL VOTE ON PROHIBITION AND THE BONUS

A HUGE POLL, a genuinely national test of the public will on Prohibition and the soldiers' bonus, is now in progress, conducted by THE LITERARY DIGEST. Startling revelations of the true state of the country's attitude toward Prohibition may be predicted on the basis of the ballots already received.

The poll now under way is, in most particulars, the greatest and most representative unofficial canvass ever undertaken in the history of the United States. The only other poll comparable to it is the "Presidential Primary," conducted by THE DIGEST two years ago.

Our readers will remember the accuracy with which this previous poll revealed the national state of mind, presaging the tremendous majority to be rolled up for the Republican candidates.

The present poll, it can confidently be predicted, will reveal the will of the American people toward those two most pressing questions of the day—the status of the Prohibition Amendment and the proposal to pay a Federal bonus to all American soldiers and sailors who wore a uniform in the World War.

SECRET BALLOT on PROHIBITION and SOLDIERS' BONUS

No Signature—No Condition—No Obligation—Mark and Mail at Once

PROHIBITION: (Put a cross (x) in the square only opposite the policy you favor)

Mark (x) in ONE Square Only

A. Do you favor the continuance and strict enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment and Volstead Law? ☐

B. Do you favor a modification of the Volstead Law to permit light wines and beers? ☐

C. Do you favor a repeal of the Prohibition Amendment? ☐

SOLDIERS' BONUS: (Put a cross (x) in the square under "Yes" or "No")

	YES	NO
Do you favor a Federal Bonus for all American Soldiers and Sailors who wore the Uniform during the World War?	☐	☐

It Is Important to Mark and Return This Ballot Immediately

HOW THE QUESTIONS ARE PUT TO THE PEOPLE.

The above reproduction of THE DIGEST's ballot can not be used to vote with. It is printed here only to show how the vote on Prohibition and the bonus is being registered. More than 10,000,000 of these ballots are being printed and distributed.

Both questions, aside from their personal interest to every citizen, will be controlling factors in the coming Congressional elections in many States. The temper of the country, as revealed by the poll, will undoubtedly have its effect upon these elections, and thus upon the fate of both Prohibition and the bonus in the new Congress. It is therefore logical and imperative that all ballot-holders with convictions on Prohibition and the bonus mark and return their ballots at once, if they have not already done so.

The reproduction of the ballot, centered in this page, tells a part of the story of the safeguards with which the voting is surrounded. THE DIGEST will serve in this matter, as it serves in others, merely as an unbiased registrar and disseminator of opinions and facts. The 10,000,000 ballots are being distributed to all classes of voters in all States and all communities in the nation, with complete impartiality. Millions will be sent by mail, one ballot in each envelop. Others will be distributed in certain great plants and factories, such as the Edison works in New Jersey, with care that plants in which men are chiefly employed may be balanced by plants chiefly employing women. The distribution and counting both of the mail vote and of the factory polls will be handled in such a way that the country may be assured an unhampered expression of popular opinion.

Recent events have emphasized the need for such a nation-wide poll as is now in progress.

A poll of 1,500 leaders in various fields of activity, taken last month by *The Manufacturers Record*, showed 85.50 per cent. in favor of strict prohibition. At about the same time the United States was attacked as "incomparably the biggest bootlegger in the world" in view of the liquor-selling on American ships, and the head of the International Temperance Bureau emphasized the fact that much of Europe looks upon us as drinkers-on-the-sly and pious hypocrites.

A leading Cabinet member, Secretary of War Weeks, declaring that the American people were opposed to strict prohibition, came out boldly against the Volstead Act, and in favor of light wines and beer. It was reported from Washington at the same time, that, "in the light of the primaries to date, the net change in members of the House is a gain of three for the drys."

The almost equally debated question of a bonus for all American soldiers and sailors who wore the uniform during the recent war is tied up in some quarters with Prohibition. Federal taxes on beer and light wines, it is argued, would pay the bonus.

A very significant feature, noticed in the comparatively few and scattering returns that had arrived and been tabulated when this page of THE DIGEST was written, is that a majority of the voters who favor a "moist" interpretation of the Prohibition Amendment, that is to say, an interpretation that permits light wines and beer, are in favor of the bonus.

THE DIGEST ballot, as shown in the accompanying cut, provides for the registration of the opinion of those who believe that the Amendment should be modified to permit light wines and beer as well as those who believe that the whole Prohibition Amendment should be repealed, or that the Volstead Law for putting into effect the Prohibition measure should stand as it is and be strictly enforced.

The first tabulation and report of the poll will appear in the next number of THE DIGEST, dated July 15. Weekly reports will follow until the count is complete. The significance and importance of the information which these summaries will convey is suggested by such vigorous declarations as this, from the New York *Sun:*

"You can run a country in a liberal way, or you can run it with an honest Puritanism, but you can't get away with such flagrant hypocrisy as this liquor situation."

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SHALL CABINET MEMBERS TALK IN CONGRESS?

SHALL OUR TEN CABINET OFFICERS, as one bill puts it, "be entitled to occupy seats on the floor of the Senate and the House of Representatives, with the right to participate in debate on matters relating to the business of their respective departments?" Secretary of State Hughes maintained in a recent speech at Ann Arbor that Cabinet members should have such representation; that such a course would be helpful to both the legislative and executive branches of the Government. The plan, writes the Washington correspondent of the New York *Times*, is to "adopt in modified form the practise of the British Parliament and the parliamentary bodies of most nations to have Ministers of Government appear at parliamentary sessions and explain measures which they have caused to be introduced, oppose measures obnoxious to the Government, and answer questions pertaining to the conduct of their offices." No changes in the Constitution would be necessary to effect this change, we are told, as the rules of the House could be amended to permit the participation of Cabinet officers in legislative deliberations.

The President and the entire Cabinet, say other Washington correspondents, are in favor of the plan (which is not new), and at present three bills to confer legislative privileges on Cabinet members are pending in the two Houses. What their fate will be, however, may be gathered from the fact, as reported by Louis Seibold, Washington political correspondent of the New York *Herald*, that to date "Congressional comment on the plan has not reflected any great amount of enthusiasm." Senator Lodge, leader of the Senate, for instance, believes the present plan of calling on Cabinet officers to appear before the committees of Congress when their advice is required is satisfactory enough.

Editorial opinion, however, in both Republican and Democratic papers favors the plan which would permit Cabinet officers to state their views and answer questions in either House whenever the occasion should arise, altho one or two editors favor further study of the plan. "It would cut out a vast deal of red tape and tend to facilitate legislation," believes the New York *Globe*. As the New York *Tribune* explains:

"The purpose of this change in procedure is to increase governmental efficiency. The question, therefore, is not one of introducing a change which will make the position of American Cabinet members more like that of European ministers. Nor is the idea to give them a voice, if not a vote. Rather is it to enable them to explain when necessary and to answer questions, and thus facilitate the coordination in the work of the legislative and the executive branches of the Government."

"Members of the Cabinet may now, and often do, appear before committees in Congress, but that is quite different from actually being on the floor and taking part in the debates," observes the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, "for by appearing on the floor Cabinet members could explain measures which they believe to be for the good of their department and the country." "Opposition to the plan, which rests mainly on precedent, is furnished by those who fear a curtailment of their powers and oratorical opportunities," asserts the Baltimore *American*.

Thomas Nelson Page, Ambassador to Italy during the Wilson Administration, however, opposes the plan on the ground that "such a radical change in Government functioning might set a bad precedent for future generations." Says Mr. Page:

"Before I was brought face to face with European systems of Government, I had arrived at the view advanced for Cabinet officers, like Government Ministers abroad, to have the privilege of the floor for expressing and advancing the measures which they desired to put through. Having been brought into close observation of this method, I am convinced that it would not only be a radical change in our own mode of Government, but a most unhappy change.

"Our Government, while a complicated system, is based on independence and the theoretic equality of the legislative, executive and judicial elements, each of which has its constitutional powers and functions. To change this would be to lose the effect of tradition, which has itself a great power, and it would lead to confusion and might even lead to a complete change in our system."

MRS. OLESEN'S BID FOR THE TOGA

A STRAIGHT-OUT FIGHT between a "progressive woman" candidate for the United States Senate and a "standpat man," as they are termed by the Democratic Chicago *Journal*, is to be Minnesota's portion this fall. The woman in the case is Mrs. Peter Olesen, Democrat, and the first woman nominated for the high office of Senator by either of the leading political parties; the "standpatter" is Senator Kellogg, Republican, who has been renominated. Already Mrs. Olesen has set the pace by making a State-wide tour in a Ford sedan presented to her by friends and driven for the most part by herself. Her primary expenses were not more than $500. Her hotel bills she says, have been negligible, mainly because of the well-known hospitality of Minnesotans.

Brickbats have not yet begun to fly, altho Mrs. Olesen makes no secret of her opinion of Senator Kellogg's action in voting to seat Senator Newberry. The main planks in her platform, she writes to the New York *World*, are:

"The Minnesota Democratic platform, on which I stand, is almost identical with the Progressive Republican platforms of States that have nominated candidates against present conservatives.

"Instead of a millionaire bloc in Congress, we advocate a people's bloc. We stand for equal rights for all and special privileges for none. We want a lower tariff in order that the farmers of Minnesota may find a market for their product in Europe. We ask that the Esch-Cummins bill should be repealed and that the policy of subsidizing great corporate interests should stop.

"The idea of a sales tax is unpopular in Minnesota, and we are against it. We favor a readjusted compensation for soldiers, to be taken from excess profits. We are against the leasing of our public oil lands to private monopolies.

"We regret the seating of Senator Newberry, and believe that this was inimical to the perpetuity of free government."

Mrs. Olesen, writes Mark Sullivan in the New York *Evening Post*, "will be the most conspicuous example of the woman in politics in the coming campaign, altho there are twenty-two other women who are trying to get into either the Senate or the House." "Her name does not make for political ineligibility in Minnesota," observes the New York *Tribune* (Rep.), which tells us that "she is deemed not only a credit to her sex, but to the race." "Mrs. Olesen was chosen purely because of her record as a suffragist, educator, lecturer and war worker," notes the New York *Evening Post* editorially, while *The Woman Citizen* (New York) gives further details of the Democratic nominee's life:

"Mrs. Olesen knows the State and it knows her. She began her public work in the Mothers' Club of Cloquet, Minnesota, where her husband is superintendent of schools. For several years she has spoken all over the State—at women's club conventions, farmers' meetings, county fairs, State and district educational conventions, and has lectured for the Extension Department of the State University. She was the first Democratic National Committeewoman in the State, the first woman to speak at the Jackson Day banquet.

"Active in club work since 1912, Mrs. Olesen has been vice-president of the Minnesota State Federated Clubs and a member of the Advisory Board of Directors of the Minnesota League of Women Voters. For the rest, she is Methodist, a mother, and a very attractive looking woman of thirty-six."

"Mrs. Olesen's election would freshen the Senate and quicken interest in its proceedings," writes Edward G. Lowry, of magazine fame, in the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*. "Her presence would be a stimulus; perhaps she could even reform the Senate. She would do the Senate good; it needs her," continues Mr. Lowry,

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who hopes the voters of Minnesota will send her to Washington, "if only for the good effect she will have on that stale and disillusioned group."

"She is a vivacious, black-haired, spirited little woman with the gift of rapid articulation. She is, perhaps, one of the five fastest talkers in the world. Dr. George Vincent, formerly President of Minnesota University and now President of the Rockefeller Foundation, is another. A match between these two would decide probably the world's championship."

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ONE OF THE WORLD'S FASTEST SPEAKERS.

Mrs. Peter Olesen, of Minnesota, Democratic nominee for the United States Senate, is canvassing the State in a Ford sedan, presented to her by friends, and driven for most part by herself, in an attempt to win over Senator Kellogg, Republican.

She has, moreover, according to the New York *Evening World* (Dem.), "great personal charm and good sense," and a dozen other editors say nice things about her. "But can she win over Senator Kellogg?" is the not unkind question of another editor. Well, as the New York *Tribune* intimates, her name will not be a handicap in Minnesota. And "Senator Kellogg is destined to have some uneasy moments when Mrs. Olesen discusses his support of Newberry," declares *The Evening World*, and its morning namesake agrees that "she has at least a chance." "Minnesota is normally Republican," notes the Chicago *Journal*, "but political 'normalcy' is a long way off this year, as Pennsylvania and Iowa have shown." Another snag in the path of the Senator is the Farmer-Labor candidate, "who is expected to split the vote in two," as the independent St. Louis *Star* sees it. Minnesota is near the Non-Partizan League's headquarters in North Dakota, and the Farmer-Labor party is merely an offshoot of the League, we are reminded by the Syracuse *Herald*, which believes "the third candidate will cut into the Kellogg vote to a deadly extent."

But Mark Sullivan, political correspondent at Washington of the New York *Evening Post*, thinks Senator Kellogg's toga is perfectly safe. The Baltimore *News* (Ind.) likewise thinks Mrs. Olesen "has a slim chance" of defeating the Senator. "The political odds against her election are heavy," agree the Democratic New York *Times* and the Milwaukee *Journal* (Ind.). "Mrs. Olesen evidently has a head and knows how to use it; also how to keep it," concedes the Springfield *Union* (Rep.), "but unless this is a year of exceptional surprizes, she is not likely to be elected against so strong a Republican candidate as Senator Kellogg."

Mrs. Olesen has announced that she was "born a Democrat," and that she "is an admirer of William Jennings Bryan." "Whether the unfortunate nominee can overcome these two handicaps is too much for a mere man to say," maintains the Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Rep.), while the New York *Globe* (Ind.) points out that she will also have to overcome considerable prejudice against women being elected to office, "which has lingered despite their enfranchisement." Continues *The Globe:*

"Mrs. Olesen will probably not be elected, but her candidacy is a wholesome indication of the revival of liberal sentiment and of the growing acceptance of woman in politics."

IRELAND'S PRO-TREATY LANDSLIDE

A GOOD SOUND THUMPING, as the St. Paul *Dispatch* puts it, "was administered to Eamon de Valera and his band of irreconcilables" in Ireland's recent elections, when 92 members of the new Irish Free State Parliament who favor ratification of the Anglo-Irish Treaty and the Free State Constitution were elected. Arrayed against this substantial majority are the anti-Treatyites—36 of them. De Valera himself, who was unopposed, remains as the leader of the minority, "and this is just as well," thinks the Brooklyn *Eagle*. But, notes the New York *Globe*, "Erskine Childers, who is generally believed to be the power behind Mr. de Valera, was defeated, and so was Liam Mellowes, right hand of the irreconcilable General Rory O'Connor." "The outcome is a testimonial to the forbearance and patience of Collins and Griffith, leaders of the Free State Government, who abstained from reprisals against the De Valera element," declares the New Orleans *Item*. In the opinion of the New York *Gaelic American*, however, "the election was only a stop-gap arrangement." As this Irish-American paper explains:

"The best that can be said of the election is that it gives an opportunity to create a temporary working Government in Ireland that, if sanity prevails, may tide over the present internal crisis and enable Southern Ireland to present a united front to England and to Northeast Ulster. But Northeast Ulster is the danger-point, and more dangerous now than at any time in Irish history.

"Ireland, as a result of the elections, has been given a respite, and a respite only."

The results of the election held on June 16, which were not announced until June 24, are as follows: Treatyites, 58; Antis, 36; Labor, 17; Farmers 7; Independents, 6; and Trinity College, 4. All the minor parties favor the Treaty, we are told, altho Labor may later affiliate with the Antis, says a Dublin dispatch to the New York *Times*. "The de Valera Republicans," observes the New York *Herald*, "instead of gaining seats, have lost their grip in some of the cities where their strength was counted greatest; in Dublin they polled less than one-sixth of the total vote." As *The Herald* goes on to point out:

"It was the first opportunity the Irish had to express themselves at the polls on the treaty which Griffith and Collins concluded with England last December. The circumstances of the election were not perfectly favorable to the treaty. The war in Ulster was fierce. The new Constitution was put before the electors on the eve of election, and few had time to digest it. There was a great variety of candidacies. Pro-treaty Griffith men, pro-treaty Independents, pro-treaty Coalitionists and pro-treaty Laborites took the field against Republicans. The line-up was confusing.

"Some of the friends of the treaty complained that the election was one without distinct issue. In that they were mistaken. Since last winter any election in Ireland must have had one and only one issue—the acceptance or rejection of the treaty with England. Now the election is over and has confirmed the belief

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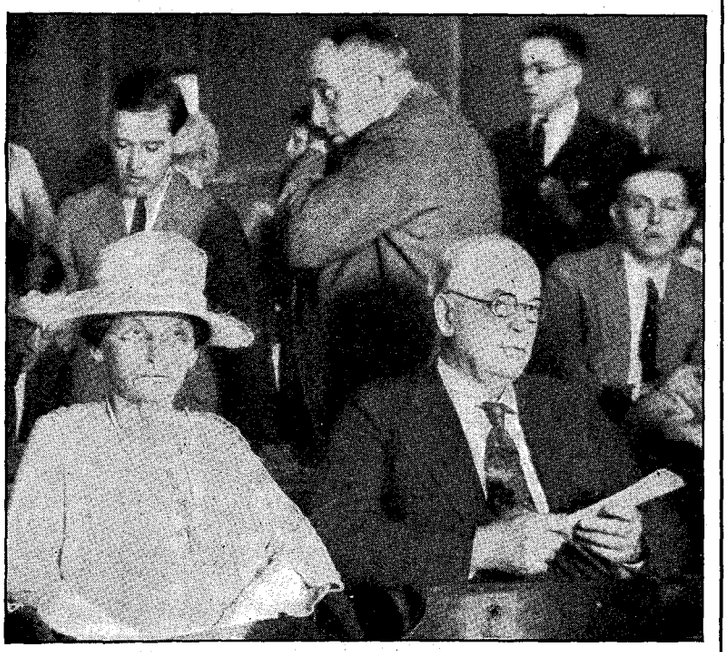
that the great majority of the southern Irish are in favor of the Free State and its promise of peace, dignity and prosperity. The voters have indorsed the action of Collins and Griffith and of the majority of the Dail Eireann."

The election indicates to the New York *Globe* that "the Irish people prefer to take what is offered, because it represents 90 per cent. of what they want, and 90 per cent. is better than nothing," while the St. Paul *Dispatch* tells us that "the sum of the whole matter is that the Irish people are tired of the disorder, rioting and general lawlessness which has been their lot." As we are told by the Indianapolis *Star:*

"The election indicates what many outside had suspected, that the irreconcilable followers of De Valera have been much more vociferous than numerous. The people of the island evidently are overwhelmingly in favor of accepting the substance of freedom provided for in the treaty, instead of grasping at the shadow pictured by the implacable adherents of an independent republic."



WAITING FOR THE VERDICT.

Governor Small and his wife, whose joy over his acquittal hastened her death.

Michael Collins and Arthur Griffith, according to the Dublin correspondent of the New York *Herald*, now face four important tasks: The adoption of the Constitution, the passage of the Adult Suffrage Act, the establishment of law and order, and the commencement of emergency public works to relieve unemployment. We are further informed by an Associated Press dispatch from Dublin:

"Under the Treaty the Provisional Government was to terminate within twelve months of signature of the Treaty, and it was generally assumed that the Parliament which is being elected could not have more than a six-months' lease of life. In the Constitution, however, it is provided that the Government and Parliament can carry on for twelve months after the Constitution has been finally passed."

The outstanding surprize of the election, in the opinion of another Dublin correspondent, is the large vote. To the Socialist New York *Call*, the fact that the Labor Party is brought to the front "as an important factor in Irish life" is very significant. "Many shrewd observers predict that the new Labor members of the Irish Parliament will place fresh obstacles in the path of the Free State," according to the New York *Times*, but the Baltimore *News* believes the emergence of a Labor group is a "favorable factor in the situation." "They will be a useful stimulus to the other groups," thinks *The News*. "The Labor representatives may be a bit extreme in their views," observes the Springfield *Republican*, "but their support of the Treaty should help the Free State over its first hurdle, and other problems can be dealt with in due course."

In spite of the foregoing, however, "we must not assume that the Irish question is settled," remarks the Rochester *Times-Union;* "there are real dangers and difficulties ahead." And the nature of these difficulties is indicated by such episodes as the recent pitched battles in the streets of Dublin between Free State and irregular Republican soldiers.

GOVERNOR SMALL'S ACQUITTAL

ILLINOIS'S "PRIZE SCANDAL" comes to an end with the acquittal of Governor Len Small, who, a year ago, was accused of "embezzling" State funds to the amount of $1,000,000, thereby making himself a "nauseating disgrace" and "rearing an evil structure of plunder and corruption now tottering to its fall," as hostile newspapers said at the time. Instead, it is the case against him that falls. As an Associated Press dispatch from Waukegan, Ill., informs us, "cheers that shook the rafters of the ancient Lake County courthouse greeted the verdict," and Governor Small asks "the people who have been seeking to destroy his usefulness" to take his acquittal as "a repudiation of their methods." During the trial, he made no statement in his own behalf, but allowed his case to go to the jury on the testimony produced by the State's witnesses.

The case, fully treated in THE LITERARY DIGEST for August 6, 1921, is thus reviewed by the Brooklyn *Eagle* (Dem.):

"Governor Len Small of Illinois has been vindicated by a jury acquittal on charges of improper loaning of State funds. Banks in the State had refused to take the accounts of the State at the interest the State law insisted on and hold them open to immediate and unlimited checking. A new institution was formed which paid the State what it asked, and did not object to the conditions prescribed. That it was backed by the meat-packing interests, which borrowed most of the money on good security, is probable. That the margin between what these borrowers paid and the legal interest the State got was heavy, and that the institution was profitable is not denied. No serious effort was made to prove that Small ever profited a cent's worth by the arrangement. But the facts could be garbled to secure an indictment in a hostile county with a hostile prosecuting officer. In the view of fair-minded men the Small indictments were purely political."

Such, however, is evidently not the opinion of the Chicago *Daily News* (Ind.), which remarks:

"The Governor is entitled, not only to all the satisfaction coming from his acquittal, but also to any satisfaction he can get from the nature of the evidence that failed to convince the jury of his guilt."

The Republican Chicago *Tribune*, meanwhile, declares:

"In the course of the trial in which the former Treasurer, now Governor, was a defendant, it was disclosed that approximately $1,500,000 was earned on funds, which was never turned in to the State Treasury. The State sought to prove that part of this money went to Mr. Small. It did not find the money in his pockets. The book sought by the prosecution to prove beyond question that he had received the money was destroyed, and the jury decided that other evidence to that effect was inadequate. But Mr. Small never took the stand to deny under oath that he had received any of the money. Neither did the defense put any other witness on the stand to make such denial, and he was acquitted."

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OUR WORKERS INVESTING IN RUSSIA

HILLMAN RUSHES IN where Hoover fears to tread, as an editor remarks; while our Government discourages trade with Soviet Russia and our capitalists hold back, a labor union lands a big Russian concession and starts in to raise a million dollars to finance it. To some conservative editors the Russian enterprise of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America seems at best folly, at worst "Bolshevik propaganda." Labor editors point out this is by no means the first entrance of American labor into the Russian field. Last May 200 miners went to the Kuzbas Basin to dig coal, taking with them, as the Cleveland *Citizen* notes, not only their picks and shovels, "but also a large shipment of modern mining machinery." More workers went to Kuzbas in June, while groups of trained farmers have been sailing from time to time this spring equipped with ample supplies and moderate agricultural machinery. But the clothing workers, it should be noted, are not going themselves, except for a few technical experts and executives; they are sending their money. They have organized the Russian-American Industrial Corporation, backed by the Soviet Government, which will take over nine clothing factories in Petrograd and Moscow. The purposes of the Corporation as set down in the prospectus, are:

(1) To aid and assist in developing the resources of Russia, thereby furthering the economic progress of Russia and the American progress in that country.

(2) To manufacture, convert, sell, purchase or otherwise acquire textiles, fabrics, cloths and any or all articles of wearing apparel, as well as any or all parts thereof, and things necessary or requisite or connected therewith.

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"I SPENT HOURS WITH LENINE."

And the result is that Sidney Hillman, President of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, has a concession of nine Russian clothing factories which his union will run if he succeeds in raising a million dollars to finance the scheme.

Sidney Hillman, who is President of the Corporation as well as of the Amalgamated, expects that the former Corporation will gradually expand its activities to other industries in Russia. The company is said to be planned on a strictly business basis and the stock is being issued in $10 shares, the union having subscribed for the first $60,000 worth. It interests *The Wall Street Journal* to note in passing that the Amalgamated is opening a savings bank this month in Chicago with a capital of $300,000. An attorney for the Russian Government thinks the plan will be a complete success and the International Fur Workers are so imprest that they have instructed their executive committee to negotiate with the Soviet Government for the establishment of a similar connection in the fur industry.

The Russian Industrial Corporation is the result of a trip to Russia made last year by Mr. Hillman. In his address at the recent Chicago Convention of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, Mr. Hillman told of his bargain with Lenine. He says that the plan is first of all humanitarian, that it will "be a step in stopping famine in Russia" and will also "start the wheels of reconstruction in Europe so that civilization may be saved for the people of all lands." But it is also a good investment, the workers were told. Mr. Hillman believes that the Soviet Government is "capable of handling the Russian situation," that investments are as safe in Russia as almost anywhere else in Europe. The Russian Government will turn over to the new corporation nine clothing factories employing about 7,000 people and worth perhaps $5,000,000. The $1,000,000 of American money will make it possible for that $5,000,000 to begin to work. The Corporation will have preference on Government orders and on needed raw materials, and will be in a position to take up any further concessions it can handle. As a final factor of safety, "the Soviet Government guarantees the amount of money even if the business should not be successful." An element of risk in all industrial enterprises is the attitude of labor, but here Mr. Hillman has no fears. The girls in the Moscow and Petrograd factories are rapid workers who "are turning out clothing that could be worn right here in America," and Hillman has something interesting to say about the present attitude of Russian workers toward their jobs:

"Their purpose is not destruction. The idea of sabotage, the idea that it is the purpose of labor to see how little it can do, is not found there. It is in Russia that labor appreciates that work is not something that one has to undergo as a punishment, but that work is something to be proud of. Labor understands its mission in Russia, and its mission in life is to build."

The Manchester *Union*, in one of our textile centers, dismisses the Amalgamated move as "the putting of just a little capital into the business of operating the confiscated products of past work; that is, given a certain amount of stolen goods in the shape of plant, proletarian labor can, with a few dollars to start on, work the stolen plant profitably." The New Hampshire daily concludes ironically:

"It is a charming proposition. Only one would like to know whose plants these are that are to be turned over to the Amalgamated Garment Workers. Perhaps they were once owned by the Belgians who are insistent at Genoa upon the recovery of their property."

Other editors are more patient with Mr. Hillman's plan. To the Newark *News* it seems that the Amalgamated plan has something to commend it: "if these workers make money, they will have more respect for what saved earnings will do under a system they profess to abhor; if they lose, then they will have a salutary sidelight on the Soviet in operation." *The New Republic*, still more friendly, suggests that here is a practical way by which Americans "who are sympathetic with the Russian people's struggles against reaction and for bread" may "help them to help themselves."

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TOPICS IN BRIEF

ALL work and no play makes jack.—*San Francisco News.*

ALL of Henry Ford's flivvers aren't made of tin.—*Washington Post.*

THIS business revival could stand a little more shouting.—*Toledo News-Bee.*

AND now we have a red Herrin drawn across the trail of the coal strike.—*Asheville Times.*

"PORK" legislation may be the politician's meat, but it is the taxpayer's poison.—*Asheville Times.*

THE tariff may be raising the price of wool suits; but the boll weevil is doing his part.—*Knoxville News.*

OIL doesn't seem to make a diplomat's tongue as smooth as it does a stock salesman's.—*Washington Post.*

"THIRTY nations seek cure for ills of Russia," but Russia is not included in that list.—*Wall Street Journal.*

IF it is true that jokes made the Ford a success, they may yet do something for Prohibition.—*Detroit Free Press.*

"WHERE is the capital of the United States?" asks a reader. Largely in tax exempt bonds.—*Wall Street Journal.*

IT is not surprizing that the cost of living keeps going up. The largest item in it nowadays is gas.—*New York Tribune.*

AND so the former Kaiser spends much time reading the Bible. How unfortunate that he didn't have more leisure ten years ago.—*Boston Post.*

SENATOR WATSON of Indiana exhibited to the Senate a clock that runs 400 days without winding. It ought to feel at home in the Senate.—*New York Evening Post.*

GERMANY is now arguing that the World War was a self-starter.—*Asheville Times.*

THE bar on which the Shipping Board's ships are stuck is not noted on any chart.—*Boston Herald.*

THERE is a big rush of Americans to Europe, but nothing like the one that took place in 1918.—*New York Tribune.*

WET on the water and dry on land sounds like a logical platform, but not every one can see it.—*Chicago Daily News.*

LOOKS as if a good election distinction could be drawn between hard times and Harding times.—*Wall Street Journal.*

WITH golf balls at ten cents, you can't convince some persons that the world is going to the dogs.—*New York Evening Post.*

THE prohibitionists appear to be running after the car as fast as they did before they caught it.—*Boston Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

BOLSHEVISIM in Russia and the Crescent in the Near East steadily are reducing the number of persons requiring American relief.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

LASKER seems to spell it transpotation.—*Dallas News.*

AND besides, a floating oasis is an anomaly, anyhow.—*Dallas News.*

THE prohibitionists must now tell it to the merchant marine.—*Asheville Times.*

THE trouble with Father Time is that he doesn't take round trips.—*Washington Post.*

THE only objection to living in the country is you have to go to town for your vacation.—*Washington News.*

A PLUMBER is held in the Chicago labor war. We claimed all along it wasn't the workingmen.—*Houston Press.*

TEN Chicago women were indicted for election frauds. Who said they couldn't learn politics?—*Denver Express.*

OIL signs are being found in the Philippines. This proves their claim to independence is unjust.—*Oklahoma News.*

AMERICANS in Germany say they are charged too much. Germans want them to feel at home.—*Cleveland Press.*

CHINA is such a big country that the correspondents have to hire guides to lead them to the war.—*New York Tribune.*

HAS it occurred to the Busches that they have given Shipping Board vessels some valuable publicity?—*Birmingham Age-Herald.*

"GRAFT Is Charged," says a headline. Well, it won't be long until the public will get a bill for it.—*Albion (Iowa) Union and Republican.*

IF Uncle Sam must get into the bootlegging business, let us hope he sells better stuff than some of his associates in it.—*New York Tribune.*

THE cry of the Shipping Board: "Don't give up the sip."—*Cleveland Press.*

MONKEYS in one's family tree are preferable to bats in one's belfry.—*Birmingham Age-Herald.*

THEN, again, perhaps honesty is the best policy because it has so little competition. — *Philadelphia Inquirer.*

IT is hard to understand why Europeans are so poor. They don't have to support bootleggers.—*Washington Post.*

DISCUSSION continues as to whether the tariff or the bonus shall have first whack at the pockets of the people.—*Dallas News.*

THE college graduate thinks he is going to run the world some day, and the irritating thing about it is that he is.—*New York Tribune.*

KEMAL PASHA will not permit a commission of Allied inquiry to investigate the Turkish Atrocities. He says he thinks the demand unprecedented. So, according to the information, were the atrocities. — *New York Morning Telegraph.*

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PAPA
FUND FOR THE RELIEF OF RETURNING EUROPEAN TOURISTS LEFT DESTITUTE BY THE RAVAGES OF CONTINENTAL HOTEL KEEPERS

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SAVE YOUR MONEY FOR THE NEXT GREAT RELIEF DRIVE.

—Darling in the New York *Tribune.*

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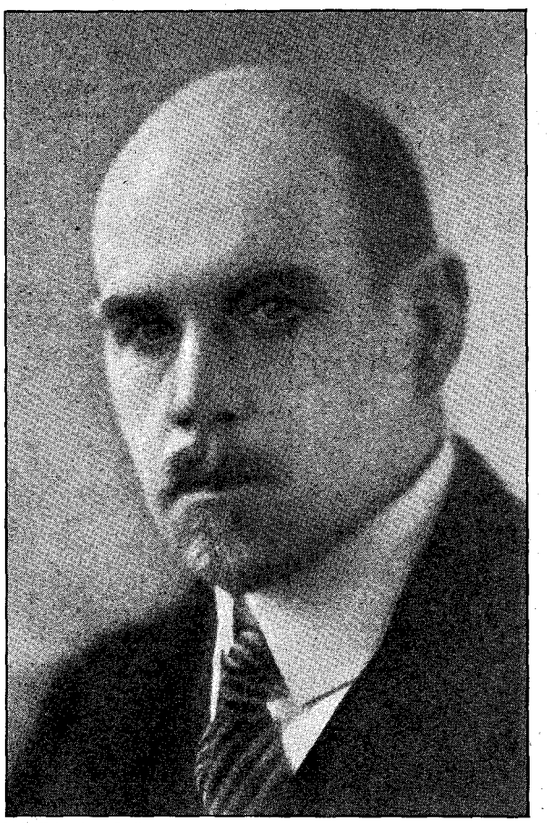
FOREIGN - COMMENT

THE GERMAN REPUBLIC'S TRAIL OF BLOOD

THE ASSASSINATION OF DR. WALTHER RATHENAU is the 378th political murder in Germany since the formation of the Republic, and some press dispatches point out that in 353 cases the guilty persons either escaped or were acquitted by reactionary courts. Most of the murderers have eluded capture, we are told, because the Monarchists have a well-organized network throughout Prussia, Bavaria and Hungary, through which murderous fugitives land in safe places. "Who is next?" is the question on everybody's lips in Berlin, it is said, while those who fear for the future of the Republic are hoping that the Government will be ruthless in carrying out the protective measures deemed necessary to safeguard Germany and peace in Europe. Besides suppressing Monarchist propaganda and forbidding meetings against the Treaty of Versailles, planned by the former Kaiser's adherents, we are told that the Cabinet means to reorganize radically the judiciary system of the country in order to clean out the reactionary elements. The police courts will be particularly affected, while the army also is to be reorganized in order to rid it of the pest of Monarchism.



C. A. Heise photo, Berlin.

THE GERMAN REPUBLIC'S 378TH MARTYR.

Dr. Walther Rathenau, whose death is "a great loss to Germany and to Europe," according to French newspapers, which believe it "does not mean the end of the struggle between the new and the old Germany."

Berlin dispatches tell us of a demonstration in favor of the Republic in the Lustgarten which was attended by 200,000 persons, and meanwhile the chairmen of the Majority Socialist and the Independent Socialist parties, together with some trade unions, have demanded of Chancellor Wirth dissolution of the Reichstag, and new elections with the following program: "First, a democratic republic; second, transformation of the Reichwehr and safety police into trustworthy republican forces; third, dissolution of all reactionary organizations." Chancellor Wirth in his speech in the Reichstag severely denounced the machinations of the Pan-Germans, who, he said, have created an atmosphere of murder in the country, and he is quoted further:

"A state of political bestiality prevails. I need only mention poor Frau Erzberger, whose husband was murdered and who is constantly receiving letters announcing the intention to defile her husband's grave. Is it surprizing, then, that I also received letters yesterday, headed 'on the day of Rathenau's execution,' and declaring: 'You men of fulfilment mania have not listened to the voices of those who have tried to dissuade you from a mad policy. Let hard fate, therefore, take its course, so that the fatherland may prosper.'

"That is a system of political murder, and we must all work against this atmosphere.

"I was a spectator at the Lustgarten demonstration; its proceedings were orderly, calm and disciplined. But, gentlemen of the Right, do not deceive yourselves. Below this discipline and calm there lies a volcano, the eruption of which, should it occur, would teach you a severe lesson. . . .

"The Allied Governments, during the past year, have inflicted on the German Government almost continual humiliations. I recall Upper Silesia, the sufferings of the Saar population and the sorrows of the Rhineland. It is impossible for a nation of sixty millions to live under the rule of commissions, and it is impossible to keep democratic Germany alive under such conditions."

Berlin dispatches inform us also that a Socialist deputy declared in the Reichstag that the Monarchist flag "which once was looked up to by thousands, is now the standard of murderers," but a Pan-German deputy read a long statement in behalf of the German National party, affirming the party abhorrence of murder, but denouncing the presidential decree ordering repressions as contrary to the spirit of the Constitution, and opposed to liberty. Berlin correspondents advise us that the presidential decree—

"Declares that all meetings, processions or proclamations may be forbidden which may be contrary to law or incite to the destruction of the Republican Constitution, to any acts of violence against present or past members of the Republican Government, or to rouse the country to approve such acts as may bring into contempt Republican institutions in such a way as to disturb the internal peace of the country. Unions and associations making such effort may be banned or dissolved. Central authorities are competent to request the Minister of the Interior for permission to take such steps.

"A State court will be established by the Ministry of Justice for the defense of the Republic. The court will consist of seven members, three of whom will be appointed by the Supreme Court and four by the President. Such persons as are responsible for processions or proclamations of the type described, or who make speeches in connection with them, are liable to imprisonment and a fine of a half million marks. Similar penalties are prescribed in order to safeguard Republican officials.

"Among those who are liable to penalties are those approving or favoring for reward public acts of violence against the Republican Constitution or against members of present or past Governments, or who conspire with others in such acts; who calumniate or openly abuse the personages referred to or insult the Republican Constitution or the imperial or State colors, and whoever participate in the manner prescribed in connection

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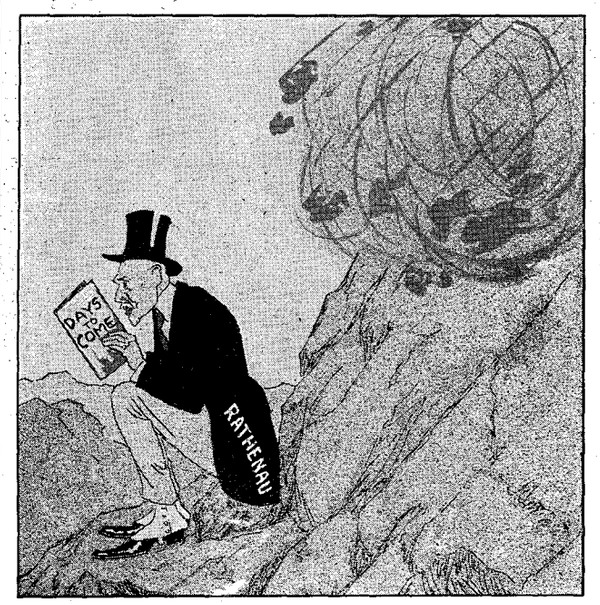
with Paragraphs 128-129 of the Imperial Code with the object of subverting the Republican Constitution.

"The clauses of the imperial press law regarding confiscation of periodicals will be employed under this decree in cases of the nature described. Members of the Imperial Government in the sense of this degree are the President, the Chancellor and Cabinet Ministers."

The political significance of the Rathenau murder deeply impresses English editors who feel convinced that the German



RATHENAU AND HIS BOOK, "DAYS TO COME."

"He is so absorbed in the coming things of his own fancy that he doesn't see the red avalanche behind him."

—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

Government will be seriously embarrassed by the loss of its able Foreign Minister, while the evidence of a conspiracy against the Republic is considered to "afford ground for grave apprehension as to future events in Europe." In France concern and apprehension are vividly exprest, for the Paris *Liberté* finds that: "After each German assassination, the Allies take notice and then return to sleep. Yet warnings are never lacking. The Germans' hatred of their republic is rather a hatred of peace and for France, who is making peace respected." Both London and Rome must understand that Germany's affairs have to be regulated before Russia can be reorganized, says the *Journal des Débats*, and it issues the caution that "if the German Monarchy is recreated it will make difficulties for us which only force can down." The Paris *Temps* is glad Chancellor Wirth had the courage to say "the Republic is in danger," in his speech in the Reichstag, for, "inasmuch as the Government and the people of Germany are aware of the peril, we hope they will catch the enemy by the throat, because the fate of the German Republic is very important to France." Says the *Figaro:*

"The assassination is the result of Pan-German exaltation and is further proof of what the French people have long realized regarding Germany's hatred of France. Rathenau was an obstacle to Germany's immediate revenge. His idea was to repair first the results of defeat. He did not boldly proclaim his intentions, as did Stinnes and Ludendorff. France must realize that there are but two doctrines in Germany: one for revenge now and one for revenge later."

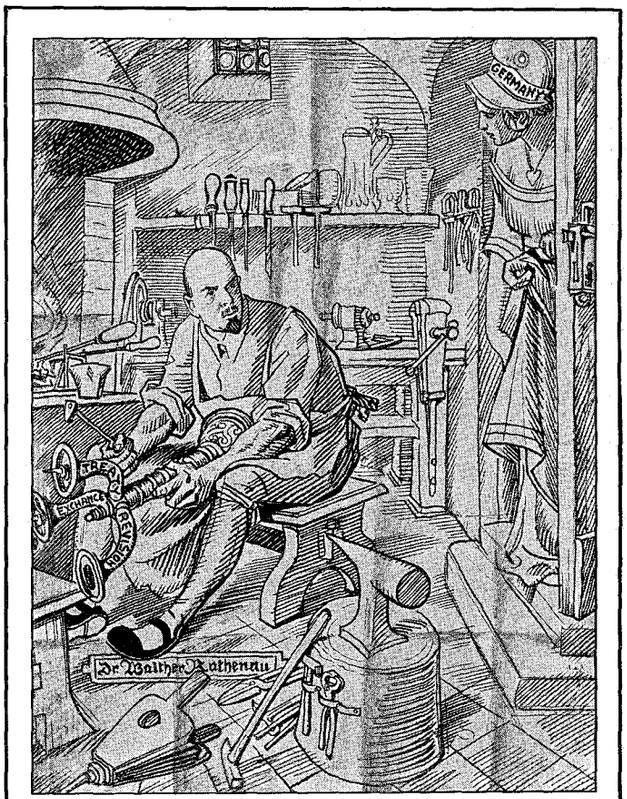
The *Echo de Paris* warns that France "must be on her guard and ready to impose peace," for—

"The desire to keep the Versailles Treaty does not exist in Germany. The death of Rathenau may precipitate a political and economic crisis which has been threatening for a long time in Germany. His death does not mean the end of the struggle between the new and the old Germany, and the danger now is far greater than it ever was."

If every man of good-will in Germany is doomed to execution, how can there be any peace in Europe without a new conflagration? asks the *Petit Parisien*, which says Rathenau's death is "a great loss to Germany and to Europe." According to this daily, "he was convinced that the Versailles Treaty imposed too heavy a burden, but he deemed it best to pay what was possible." The Paris *Journal* considers that Rathenau was Germany's most skilful exponent of the idea of a treaty with Soviet Russia, and also points out that his death "ends the conflict with Stinnes which has dominated German politics for three years." France's former Minister of Reconstruction, who concluded the Wiesbaden agreement with Rathenau, is quoted in the Paris press as saying:

"Rathenau expected this. His was one of the finest minds that I knew during our long negotiations at Wiesbaden. He was an extremely cultivated man and a rare combination of a keen and profound German mentality."

The German Monarchist movement, we learn from Berlin dispatches, is fomented by the Nationalist party, as one element,



RATHENAU, THE STEADY WORKER.

GERMANY: "How's the job getting on?"
RATHENAU: "Have patience, and the less you ask the sooner the job will be finished."

—*Lustige Blaetter* (Berlin).

by General Ludendorff, other generals and various military organizations as the second group, and—

"The third group consists of a so-called volunteer corps, led by numerous jobless war veterans ready to do anything for pay. Members of this group helped Kapp capture Berlin, fought workers in the Ruhr, murdered Erzberger and sent troops to fight the Poles in Silesia. They are strong in Silesia, Mecklenburg and Bavaria. They are financed by Bavarian peasantry.

"These corps have a secret ritual, take an oath in blood, and swear for assassination. One of these secret murder organizations was named in the Erzberger trial."

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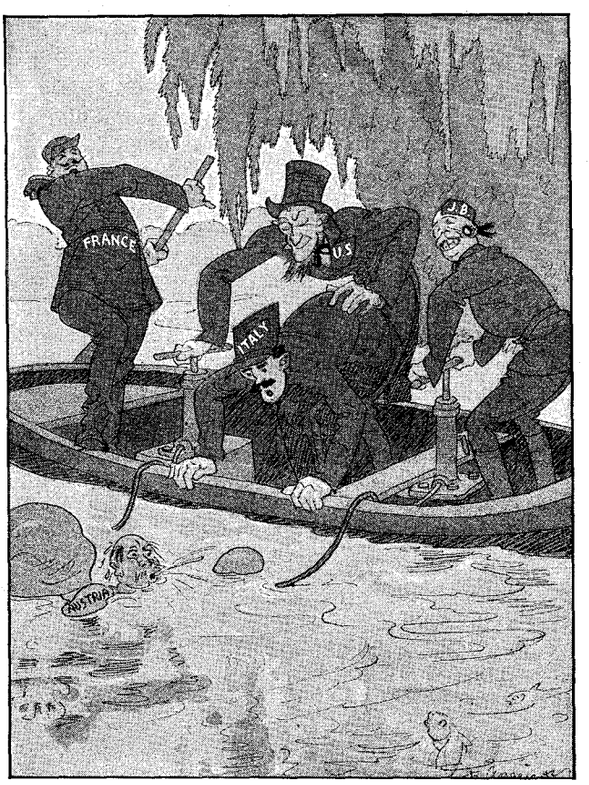
DISTRESSFUL AUSTRIA

ONLY THE WILL TO LIVE is keeping Austria alive, we are told by some of her neighbors, who point out that many smaller and less populous countries of Europe are thriving in their new war-born independence, and that without aid from the great Powers. Almost two years have passed since the Allies decided to help Austria, it is recalled; and yet, in this period there has been a continuous decline of the Austrian crown, a flood of paper money and a staggering increase in the cost of living. By the middle of May, the crown had reached a new low level of 10,000 to the dollar and the press advise us that the new decrease resulted largely from the efforts of the Government to allay unrest among civil servants by granting a bonus of three times their salary. The present salaries of all Government employees, are said to amount to 400,000,000,000 crowns yearly, which means, writes a Vienna press correspondent, that of a population of not quite 7,000,000 "every person, including children, must contribute about 60,000 crowns yearly just for the salaries of Government employees." If other persons, drawing salaries from the provincial administration and the municipalities, are added to the Government list, it is shown that every sixth family in the state is maintained out of public funds.



THE AMATEUR LIFE-SAVERS.

ALL TOGETHER: "We better blow more air into the swimming-bladders if we're to keep this Austrian from going down forever."

—*Die Muskete* (Vienna).

Austria's new Minister of Finance, Mr. Segur, estimates in a statement to the Vienna press that the whole deficit of the country is about six hundred milliard (600,000,000,000) crowns and declares that the Government means to submit a plan to the National Council to set a new balance in the state finances through stringent economy and new taxes. The chief feature of the new program, he tells us, will be the reduction of the number of civil servants and the diminution of paper money issues. Negotiations with an American financial group are reported in press dispatches, and it is said they will have a better prospect if the Government can show some efficiency in reducing the deficit by radical economy and new receipts of income.

The state railways are operating with a yearly deficit of 52,000,000,000 crowns in spite of all tariff increases, and it is said that no charges could make these roads self-sustaining, as they have to support about fifteen officials of all degrees per kilometer, most of whom are married men with families. Moreover, we read that the industries that at first were socialized, and are now operated under a modified government ownership, are suffering from the same difficulty of having to pay out more than they take in. From March to May there was an estimated increase of 11 to 25 per cent. in food prices, while the government presses were turning out more than 1,000,000,000 crowns of paper money a day. In making purchases of 1,000 crowns or less, the money is not counted, but weighed with delicate scales which "when used with a table of weights that has been worked out, serve the purpose very well and save a great deal of time." Austria's condition is a sad commentary on all the high-flown talk European diplomats have been giving out about reconstruction, thinks the Bucharest *Indépendence Roumaine*, which adds:

"Geographically Austria is in a good position for the development of international trade, and she might again become one of the world's great trade marts. What is more, Austria possesses certain natural wealth in forests, water-power, metal industries, and salt, textile, tannery and other manufactures. But all these things are as nothing as long as the Austrian crown is worth little more than nothing. . . . It is a point of honor that the leaders of European reconstruction should immediately find the way to save Austria from extinction. Austria deserves their sympathy and the work of reconstruction to which they have pledged themselves is needed most by Austria."

Now some French newspapers note with concern that there is abounding sympathy between Germany and Austria as indicated in demonstrations at Berlin in favor of joining Austria to Germany. The Berlin correspondent of the Paris *Temps* gives these journals food for meditation in his report that the first Burgomaster of Berlin has declared publicly that: "Altho our hopes were shattered at Genoa, the common misery of Germany and Austria will bring us two together. We shall be joined as one because it is a necessity and we shall form one great inseparable German people with Vienna as the metropolis of the south and Berlin as the metropolis of the north." We read further that when Chancellor Wirth returned to Berlin a reception was tendered to him in the Reichstag, on which occasion President Loebe declared openly and in a thundering voice that he was through with diplomatic euphemisms, and assured his hearers that "we are working for the union of Austria and Germany, for a complete political union, and we shall obtain it despite all obstacles." This correspondent relates also that Minister of the Interior Koester, "speaking in the name of the government," said: "No one can keep two human beings apart who wish to marry, nor can their love for each other be torn from their hearts. When Germans and Austrians meet they know that between them lies a violated right, and a broken promise." This Socialist Minister went on to deliver a pan-German discourse of unmistakable significance, we are told, and declared that when Germany signed the Armistice, she did so because the signatures of Messrs. Wilson, Lloyd George, Clemenceau and Orlando guaranteed the right of self-determination to the nations, and he added that "two-thirds of the reparations which the Entente exacts from us are based on the violation of this promise." He charged, furthermore, that the settlement of the Upper Silesia dispute outraged the right of self-determination and flailed the Treaty of Versailles as the source of continued war.

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POLITICAL BOXING IN BULGARIA

HIGH BULGARIAN AUTHORITIES are given as the sources of information about the critical period through which Bulgaria is passing and for which "no parallel can be found since the days of the war." The Stamboulisky Government pretends to be sure of its majority, writes the Sofia correspondent of the Paris *Journal des Débats*, after interviewing various official and semi-official personages, and is "resolved to keep itself in power by all available constitutional means and eventually by some others." Meanwhile the boxing skill of its opponents is said to show both speed and endurance. What is more, in order to put sufficient weight behind their punch the Government's antagonists, consisting of Radicals, Democrats and Unionists, have with much toil at last come to an agreement in the formation of a bloc of the Bourgeois parties, and this informant proceeds:

"The Socialists remain outside this bloc, but their aversion to the Agrarian Union is such that even while they are fighting side by side with the Agrarians, they are to a degree cooperating with the Opposition. The Communists are coquetting with the Stamboulisky Government, which pretends to fight them, but evidently likes them better than the Bourgeois parties and, in case of danger, would find more spontaneous assistance from the Communists. Meanwhile, the former Radoslavoff party or Liberal party, at present not represented in Parliament, is in course of reconstruction and is making its strength felt in the municipal elections. It will be ready to ally itself with whatever section has most to offer."

The opponents of Mr. Stamboulisky's Government charge him with having inaugurated a war of the classes, with demagogic price-fixing, with Bolshevism in thin disguise and with encouraging illiteracy. Such a régime, it is said, has aligned the village against the city, the farmers against tradesmen, industrialists and capitalists, the illiterate mass against the educated minority. On these topics the leaders of the Coalition bloc mince no words in their speeches, and maintain that the Agrarian régime is "a mistake in the political history of Bulgaria, a morbid phenomenon that corresponds with the psychosis of defeat or, as it is more generally phrased here, of downfall." In their recital of charges against the Government, they accuse it of a Bolshevik taint in the making of the one hundred laws passed during the last session, of interference with the university and with the clergy, and of various other provocative and meddling policies.

This French correspondent tells us also that in order to have the opinion of the Ministry on the situation, he consulted the best informed man of the Cabinet, Mr. Daskaloff, Minister of the Interior. He could not see Premier Stamboulisky, who was absent at Genoa, but Mr. Daskaloff, who appeared not in the slightest worried by the menace of the Opposition, said:

"We are charged with having followed policies merely of party. This is not true, but even if it were true, one must not lose sight of the fact that, for the first time, perhaps, Bulgaria has a Government which represents the general constituency of the nation. The Agrarian mass forms 80 per cent. of the Bulgarian population. In protecting the interests of this mass we are protecting the interest of the peasants, of the trade workers, of the laboring classes, and, in a certain measure, of industry and capital. It is false to say that the Agrarian Union is hostile to industry. Remember just one fact, namely, that the rational and scientific development of agriculture can not proceed without the help of industry, for it depends upon industry for its raw materials."

Mr. Daskaloff assured this French correspondent that the other charges against the Stamboulisky Government are equally absurd, and his auditor draws the conclusion that the Government is not more convinced that it will be retained in power than the Opposition is confident that it will be dislodged. It is hard to divine any peaceful solution of this conflict, according to this informant, who tells us that while the Agrarians may overestimate their strength, and there is undoubtedly some friction in the Stamboulisky cabinet, nevertheless, it seems as a whole to be more homogenous, and not to contain so many germs of possible misunderstanding. He adds:

"The question is whether King Boris will intervene in the struggle by withdrawing his confidence from Mr. Stamboulisky and calling to power one of the leaders of the Opposition bloc, or whether he will be constant to his policy of non-interference and let things drag along as they are until the next election. In the latter case, the Agrarian régime stands a good chance to keep itself in power, for we are in a country where the Government is solidly armed against the inconstancies of universal suffrage. But if King Boris, yielding to urgent solicitation, should decide to intervene in favor of the Bourgeois parties, it is very possible that the Agrarian Ministry will make appeal to the political extremists in Bulgaria and by main force oppose the free play of the constitutional prerogatives of the Crown."

JAPANESE FRIENDLINESS TO CHINA

JAPAN'S EGOISTIC POLICY toward China must be abandoned for one of sincere friendship to this mighty neighbor now in the throes of civil war, say some Japanese newspapers, which do not hesitate to criticize harshly the Japanese Government's attitude toward China and contrast it with the feeling of the individuals of either country for one another. The Tokyo *Asahi* charges that while international relations between Japan and China are "daily increasing in intensity, national alienation and estrangement are daily expanded." The greatest cause of this "deplorable phenomenon," we are told, is Japan's "utter disregard of cultural harmony with China, and also her military diplomacy toward China, in which she has been absorbed for so many years." On the other hand:

"America, England, France and Germany have established their foundations in China mainly by means of inculcating their own culture in that country, and by their strenuous efforts in developing young Chinese. Japan is now wide awake to this state of affairs, and sundry movements are being advanced to bring about the restoration of amity between the two nations, but the gap created between them is now too wide to be bridged over. Japan's proposal for training Chinese students by remitting the Boxer indemnity fund has failed to be realized."

Now is the time for Japan to start anew with China, according to this daily, which suggests as an immediate practical evidence of Japanese good-will that the Japanese Government and the people adopt relief measures for the Chinese students in Japan who are suffering greatly as the result of financial depression and political upset in their homeland. The monthly expenses of these students it is estimated, do not amount to more than 50,000 yen (normally $25,000), and this sum the Japanese can easily raise if they have any real intention of helping the student, declares *The Asahi*. In its view the best plan is for business corporations interested in Chinese and Japanese trade to cooperate in raising a fixt amount each month for the students, of whom we read:

"This time these poor students are precariously situated in Tokyo and other cities in this country because of the war in China, and also because of the economic blight. Their sad predicament was aggravated by the sudden return of the Chinese Chargé d'Affaires here to Peking, and some of them are racking their brains how to raise lodging bills, while others are winding up their affairs to go home. Their fellow students in France made a great stir for a similar reason.

"This is not a problem to be looked on placidly by Japan, but is a matter to which careful deliberation must be given. For perfect amity and unity between the two countries there must be a mutual complete understanding by both people. A mere document of treaty between the Governments plus secret diplomacy will not bring about amity in the true sense. The Japanese Government and nation are now making heavy sacrifices and great efforts to solve the problem of amity and unity, more especially with America, while Sino-Japanese amity is maintained only through diplomatic language, thus remaining a mere name."

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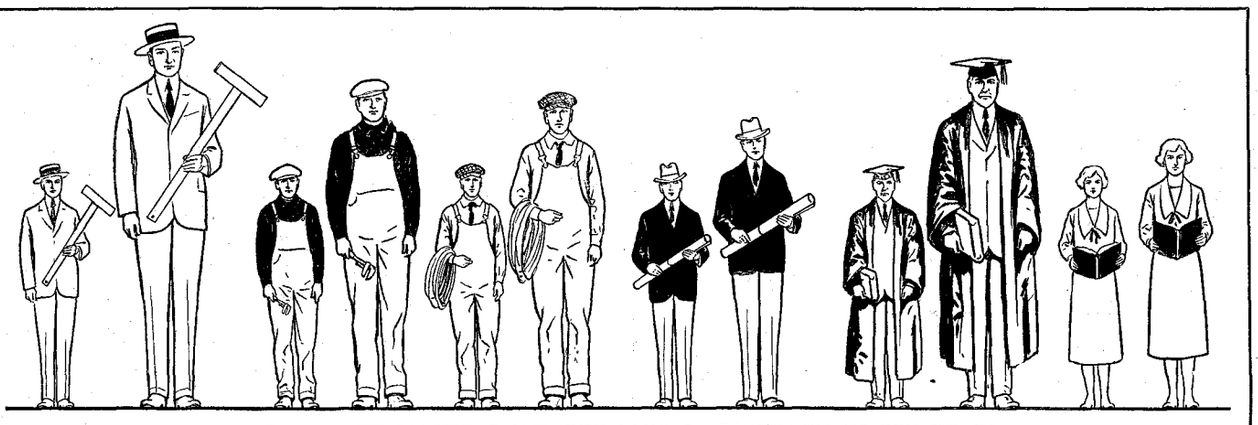
SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

THE PASSING OF THE HOUSEHOLD SERVANT

THE ERA OF THE MENIAL is passing away. While we have been growing in wealth and population, those among us occupied in personal service have greatly decreased. Their places have been taken by machinery, as shown by the increase of those who design and build labor-saving devices. With this revolutionary change has come a great increase in the number of educators, indicating a rise in the level of general intelligence. These facts have been extracted from the recent census bulletin on comparative occupational statistics by Paul W. Brown, editor of *America at Work* (St. Louis), who discusses them in a recent issue of his paper. The bulletin above named is styled by Mr. Brown "the most important historic document of the present century." He writes:

EXIT PERSONAL SERVICE: DECREASES IN TEN YEARS.

Cooks decreased 21.5 per cent.; chambermaids, 26 per cent.; maids-of-all-work, etc., 20.5; launderers and laundresses, not in laundries, 25.7; dressmakers and seamstresses, not in garment factories, 47.5.



ENTER THE MACHINE AND THE SCHOOL: INCREASES IN TEN YEARS.

Mechanical engineers increased 160 per cent.; machinists, 83 per cent.; electricians, 77; technical engineers, 53; college professors and presidents, 113; school teachers, 26.

"The revelation contained in this pivotal document may be comprest into a single phrase. It shows us the passing of the servant in the house. Modern democracy, in a land blest with cheap power, is doing away with menial service.

"This fact is tremendous. The relation of master and personal servant is as old as the race. An increase of wealth in the past has always meant a vast increase in the great army of personal servants. The census bulletin reveals in American society a tendency exactly counter to this. The ten years between 1910 and 1920 were years of enormous increase in wealth. But for the first time in the history of the United States, while the population of the country as a whole continued to advance, the numbers of important occupational groups not only failed to increase, but actually fell off. The number of workers engaged in the various forms of domestic and personal service decreased, while the total population of the United States increased 15 per cent. This group includes not only almost the whole range of personal servants, but skilled and semi-skilled operations carried on in the home, such as dressmaking, fine laundering and the like.

"Chambermaids diminished 26 per cent., personal attendants —ladies' maids, nurse-maids and valets—27 per cent., launderers and laundresses not in laundries, 25 per cent., dressmakers and seamstresses not in factories, 47 per cent., dressmakers' apprentices, 63 per cent., general servants—maids-of-all-work and the like—decreased in number a trifle more than 20 per cent. We produced in the decade ending with 1920, 18 per cent. more bushels of wheat, 45 per cent. more tons of coal and 52 per cent. more tons of iron than in the previous decade; and yet this nation, instead of having 15 per cent. more persons employed in the blacking of other people's shoes, the brushing of other people's clothes, the sweeping of other people's floors and the cooking of other people's food, reported from one-fifth to one-fourth less workers in these occupations. The servant in the house is passing. If the present tendency keeps up, there will literally be nobody there but the family.

The secret lies in the perfecting of the machine. The place of

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the man in the shop has been taken in increasing measure by the machine—but Polly has been left to put the kettle on, without thought of mechanical competition or substitution. In the compass of a few short years we have changed all that. The causes have been long at work, but the real transformation has been wrought during the last decade. There are families in St. Louis to-day—plenty of them—who take trips to Europe and own grand pianos who have no servants and do not expect to have them. A laundress and cleaning-woman give two or three days a week to such a family, and by the aid of the vacuum-cleaner, the power-washer and the electric flat-iron, her work is made easier and her accomplishment much more than doubled. Years ago the electric light, needing neither care nor attention, abolished the old race of 'slaves of the lamp'—the kerosene lamp.

"Milady makes toast on the table with an electric toaster; the coffee simmers beside it in an electric percolater. She has a power dish-washer—and the power-operated ice-box, with its miniature refrigerating plant, is already with us. Mechanical appliances chop her meat, stone her raisins, extract fruit-juices for her jellies and whip the cream for her cakes. Electricity curls her hair, or dries it after her swim. And when Milady pauses at the end of the day, Caruso sings for her guests 'La donna a mobile' or on a reproducing piano Godowsky plays a Chopin nocturne."

If the foregoing be a true picture, Mr. Brown says, we may expect to find a great proportionate increase in the number of those who design and make machinery—and in the number of engineers. We must also expect evidence that the level of general intelligence is rising. These anticipations, he asserts, are borne out by the facts. To quote:

"In ten years, the number of technical engineers in the United States increased 53 per cent. Much the heaviest increase is in the ranks of mechanical engineers, who increased 160 per cent.—a thing to be expected in an age of general substitution of machinery for hand-workers. While the population was growing 14 per cent. the number of school-teachers increased 26.3 per cent. The increase in the number of college professors and presidents was 113 per cent.

"The increase in the number of designers and draftsmen was 52 per cent. Plumbers increased 39 per cent., electricians, 77 per cent., and machinists, 83 per cent.; and it is deeply significant that toolmakers and diemakers—the specially expert mechanics who are the heart and core of the working force of the great machine plants of the country—increased almost 500 per cent., from 9,263 to 55,092.

"The different parts of the picture combine with each other—fewer servants, more machines, more teachers, a great army of engineers, more machinists and electricians, an enormous increase in mechanics of the highest skill.

"Health is being more carefully conserved. Trained nurses increased 81 per cent. and dentists 41 per cent. Among retail dealers, the number of opticians came up 101 per cent. The three classic professions of the olden days are practically at a standstill. In view of the enormous expansion of national credits, it is not surprizing to find that bankers, brokers and money-lenders increased almost 53 per cent., nor that in an era of free spending, salesmen and saleswomen came up almost 29 per cent.

"When all the tale is told, however, the most significant change is the industrial revolution in the home. Along with the abolition of the cook, the chambermaid, and the maid-of-all-work, has come an enormous expansion of facilities for taking meals away from home. The number of restaurants, café and lunch-room keepers came up nearly 45 per cent. in the ten years. It is evident that the family which has discharged Mary Ann and bought an electric toaster, goes out for its dinners quite frequently.

"The significance of the facts is enormous. This is the richest nation in all the world. It is the most colossal democratic experience of the ages; and here within the last dozen years democracy has taken a new slant. Increase of wealth has acquired a new significance. Instead of meaning a large relative increase in the number of menial servants, on one edge of society, and of priests, clergymen, lawyers, judges and doctors on the other, the professional group just named is growing much more slowly than the population as a whole, while the personal-service group is actually diminishing as the nation increases steadily in numbers, and with unexampled rapidity in wealth and economic power.

"An age is dead: An age is born. The shadow moves on the dial. Of all the new things given to the world by the United States, the well-to-do servantless house holds perhaps the biggest significance."

IN DEFENSE OF "OILED MILK"

ATTACKS ON SO-CALLED "oiled milk," or skim-milk supplemented with vegetable fats, such as that quoted recently in these columns, bring out the "other side" from those engaged in manufacturing what they regard as a useful food product. The attack centered on the point that it is not a wholesome food for babies, but these persons say that reputable producers do not offer the milk as a substitute for whole milk in the feeding of infants and invalids; and the label used by one of them, now lying on THE DIGEST'S editorial table, describes the contained products as "a compound of evaporated skim-milk and vegetable fat; for cooking and baking. Do not use," it goes on, "in place of milk for infants." Those who advocate legislation against the sale of these products do not claim that they are unwholesome in themselves, but that they are deceitful. There are dishonest persons in all trades, but if all makers of "oiled milk" are as frank as the one whose label we have quoted above, it would seem that a charge of this kind would be difficult to sustain. Dr. Lafayette B. Mendel, nutritional chemist at Yale, is quoted by Livy S. Richards, writing in the New York *American*, as follows:

"In my judgment the evidence at present available will not justify the conclusion that human welfare will be menaced by the use of edible fats or oils other than milk fats in mixture with skim-milk or similar products so long as the products are not employed primarily and more or less continuously in infant feeding.

"If wholesome edible products, including skim-milk, can be made available as human food or cooking accessories at low prices, it may be regarded as an economic advantage and—in review of the excellent qualities of the proteins of milk and its lime, salts, etc.—as a dietary advantage."

Besides Professor Mendel, the following are cited by the Augusta (Ga.) *Herald* as favoring cocoanut-filled milk:

"Senator E. J. Ladd, former Dairy and Food Commissioner of North Dakota; Dr. Royal S. Copeland, Health Commissioner, New York City; Dr. Alfred L. Hess, New York authority on children's diseases; Dr. R. L. Stehle, University of Pennsylvania; Dr. J. P. Crozer Griffith, of Philadelphia; Dr. John Phillip Street, Connecticut agricultural experiment station; Dr. Josh Boch, Marquette University; Dr. McCullom, of Johns Hopkins, says compounds of skim-milk and vegetable fats are inadequate food for infants who are dependent on milk for their entire food, but acknowledges that these filled milks are non-poisonous and can be used for other purposes than infant nutrition without violation of the Pure Food Law."

Another critic, writing in the Dayton (Ohio) *News*, opines that the Federal Food Act never contemplated setting up standards for foods beyond that of purity and honesty in labeling and manufacture. It says:

"No laws were ever before contemplated to regulate the diet of the American people beyond providing them with wholesome foods. In the case of the milk compounds the issue of wholesomeness, adulteration or correct or incorrect labeling is not involved; the whole question is whether a manufacturer shall have the right to take skim-milk, mix with it cocoanut fat, both wholesome and proper articles of diet, and offer the product for sale as a 'mild compound.' If there was a clear-cut case of deception of the public involved, the verdict would undoubtedly be against the milk compounds, but there has been no attempt on the part of the manufacturers of these compounds to palm them off as anything but what they are. They are not designed for infant feeding, and in fact the label on at least one of the best-known compounds bears a special warning against feeding to infants. Milk compounds are most successfully and most widely used as cooking ingredients; it is for this purpose that they are primarily made, and the opinion of many food experts is that, despite the absence of the vitamin A in cocoanut fat, the com-

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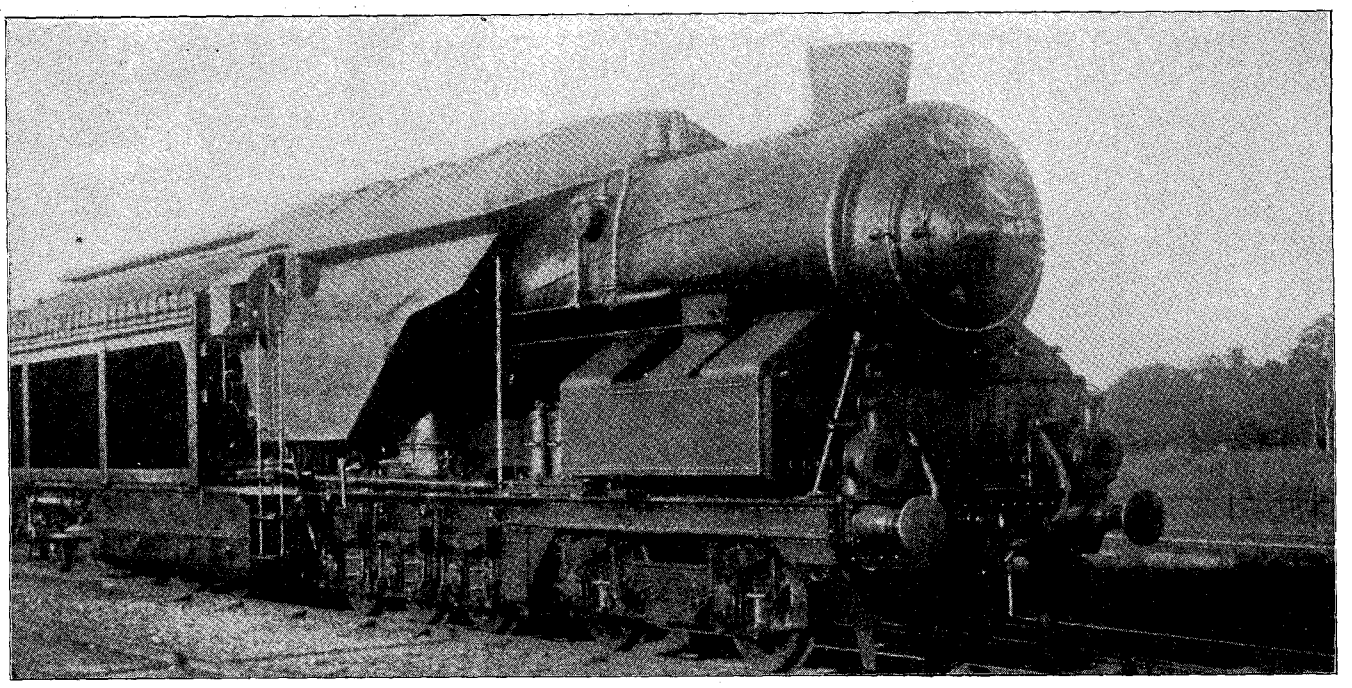

Courtesy of "The Railway Age," New York.

THE SWEDISH TURBINE LOCOMOTIVE.

bination of skim milk and the fat is in every way a wholesome and nutritious product.

"As stated by the National Wholesale Grocers' Association in a resolution adopted at its recent convention, this sort of legislation is 'a departure in Federal Food legislation, wholly at variance from the existing United States Food and Drugs Act, which already forbids all unwholesome and all improperly branded foods. The proposed amendment is most unfair to the manufacturer, the merchant and the millions of workingmen and other consumers who seek to economize through the use of wholesome and cheaper foods.'"

A TURBINE LOCOMOTIVE

A CONDENSING TURBINE LOCOMOTIVE, constructed in Stockholm, was placed in service on the Swedish State Railways a few months ago. According to reports, the locomotive has performed satisfactorily and has shown remarkable economy in fuel. Complete details of the construction are not yet available, but the photograph shown herewith indicates that it is a radical departure from conventional locomotive design, as we learn from *The Railway Age* (New York). Says this paper:

"The turbo-locomotive is intended to displace the Pacific type locomotives now used in passenger service on the Swedish State Railways. It is not a mere adaptation of the turbine to reciprocating locomotives, but is a new design in all respects. Unlike ordinary steam locomotives, there is no driving machinery under the boiler. Instead it is supported by two trucks, the forward with two and the rear with three axles. The driving machinery is located under the tender unit, which also contains the condenser and the necessary fans for aiding in condensation. The coal supply is carried in bunkers placed above and on each side of the cab, having a capacity of seven tons. The boiler is of the ordinary fire-tube type.

"Another innovation is the arrangement for heating the air supplied to the fire. The space between the mud ring and the ash-pan is tightly closed and the air needed for combustion passes through a special air preheater under the smoke-box, where the temperature is raised by escaping gases from the smoke-box. Draft is created by a fan propelled by a small turbine. A damper connected with the firebox door shuts off the draft when the door is open, thus preventing unnecessary cold air entering the fire-box flues. The exhaust steam is not discharged from the stack but is led to a condenser on the tender.

"The driving machinery consists of a high-speed turbine geared to the six-wheel connected running gear which has drivers 58 inches in diameter and is located under the tender. As the feedwater is used over and over, very little scale will be formed in the boiler.

"The locomotive is being used in passenger service out of Stockholm on turn-around trips of about 41 miles each way. The time from Stockholm to the return is 2 hours 30 minutes. As no information is given as to the time at the turn-around point or the length of the stops en route, no estimate can be made as to the speed while on the road.

"On a local run on this route with a passenger train weighing 603 tons, the coal consumption was about 67 pounds per 1,000 gross ton-miles. In through service the consumption was reduced to about 37.4 pounds per 1,000 gross ton-miles. Considering that this performance was obtained during the winter season the figures are indeed remarkable. Compared with the reciprocating superheated Pacific type locomotives used on the same run, the turbine locomotive shows a reduction of 52 per cent. in the consumption of fuel."

WHAT WE ARE MADE OF

NOT OF "SNIPS AND SNAILS and puppy-dogs' tails," or even of "sugar and spice and everything nice," it now appears. To begin with the blood, we are informed by a contributor to *The Journal of the American Medical Association* (Chicago) that—

"The entire volume of circulating blood, which about half fills an ordinary bucket, contains only a small teaspoonful of sugar and a tablespoonful of salt. When we consider the minute variations in the sugar content that the modern chemist can measure in a few drops of blood, we gain added respect for the science of quantitative analysis. The iodin in the entire blood amounts to but one-hundredth of a gram. When the physiologist tells us that epinephrin can be detected by biologic methods in a dilution of 1:330,000,000, it means far less than to say that it is equivalent to diluting 'a small glass of whisky' into the contents of 1,320 city street sprinkling carts, which would form a procession about six miles long. We all know that the normal blood contains about 5,000,000 red corpuscles in each cubic millimeter, but do we all realize that the entire blood must therefore contain some 25 trillion red cells and 30 billion leukocytes, figures that have an astronomical aspect? And do we realize that in all that mass of blood is distributed the insignificant quantity of from 1 to 3 grains of uric acid, which we assay accurately and speculate about vaguely? Luden quotes an amusing, if not very precise, estimate of the total chemical composition of 'the average man,' which has recently been published by a big industrial company, and which may be thus summarized:

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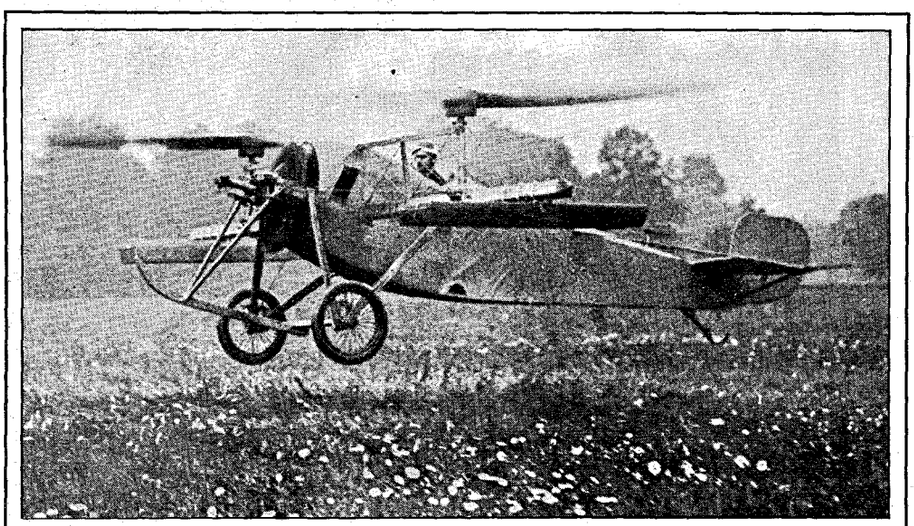
fat enough for seven bars of soap; iron enough for a medium-sized nail; sugar enough to fill a shaker; lime enough to whitewash a chicken coop; phosphorus enough to make 2,200 match-tips; magnesium enough for a dose of magnesia; potassium enough to explode a toy cannon, and sulfur enough to rid a dog of fleas. Many items in this estimate are left largely to the imagination, such as the size of the dog and the number of his tormentors, but the total cost of the ingredients is given as 98 cents, which is neither expensive nor calculated to foster megalomania. The practical value of visualized scientific data lies not only in the stimulation of memory through the imagination, but also in the food for thought which they offer and in their bearing on great medical problems."

THE PROBLEM OF VERTICAL FLIGHT

MACHINES TO FLY STRAIGHT UPWARD were worked upon by inventors before they turned their attention to the airplane. They were available in toy form in the department stores nearly half a century ago. The good work still goes on, and its success is announced in the press every few months. Yet still the flyer rises and falls, not vertically, but in a long slanting swoop, necessitating huge landing-fields, whose expense is greatly retarding the progress of commercial aviation. What is needed, of course, is a combination of the helicopter, or vertical flyer, and the airplane, for when the aviator has risen, he wants to fly as horizontally as possible. Some of the latest developments are discust in Science Service's *Science News Bulletin* (Washington). Says this publication:



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THE BERLINER HELICOPTER IN FLIGHT.

"Helicopter propellers are stirring interest as well as air. Demonstrations by Henry A. Berliner, of this city, of his new design and the reports and denial of the sensational flight by Louis Brennan in England have caught scientific attention and aroused the popular imagination in regard to the development of this type of heavier-than-air machine which was eclipsed when the war concentrated engineering efforts upon the perfection of the further advanced airplane.

"Aircraft that are sustained by propellers turning on vertical axes are still in the experimental stage. Theoretically they can go straight up, fly horizontally, hover in the air, and then come down safely. There are several difficulties to be met when an attempt is made to put this theory into practise. The chief of these problems are: first, getting the machine into the air; second, flying it horizontally; and third, getting it down out of the air.

"Bringing it down safely is the big problem for the helicopter designer. As the children say, 'What goes up must come down.' This is particularly true of this kind of heavier-than-air device. Stop the motor and it comes down with a rock-like fall. With an engine of extreme nicety of adjustment and absolute certainty of action descent might be made by simply throttling down the propeller speed gradually. As there is no engine of such dependability, other means must be devised for getting down safely. Parachutes of the necessary size would add too much weight. Oehmichen and Peugeot in France tried helping out the heavy machine with a balloon. Another method proposed is that in coming down the propellers be so built that they can be disconnected from the engine and the angle of the blades changed so that they would spin around like a windmill offering greater resistance than when held stationary. Every inventor tries to solve this problem, but as yet nothing effective has been done.

"More progress has been made on the problem of securing horizontal flight. The latest Berliner helicopter shows great promise in this respect. The machine resembles an airplane without wings. The fuselage and rudder are the same and a Le Rhone 110-horse-power rotary motor is mounted forward as in the airplane. On either side of the fuselage there is an upright carrying a fourteen-foot propeller. These two propellers revolve in opposite directions and force the air downward, lifting the 1,300 pounds of the machine with pilot straight off the ground.

"Near the tail there is a small propeller which is also geared to the motor and which tilts the entire helicopter by slightly lifting its tail. This tilt causes the forward motion of the machine, at the expense of lifting power. The inventor claims, however, that with a 1,000-pound load but 3 per cent. of the lift is lost in a tilt of fifteen degrees and that this loss is transferred into horizontal pull of about 25 per cent. of lifting power. This is a somewhat greater tilt than has been used in most of the experiments, but he thinks that a twenty-five-degree tilt may possibly be reached safely. Closed flights, it is claimed, have been made over a rough field, but the machine has never been higher than twelve feet above the ground.

"Aviators, however, claim that getting a helicopter into the air is comparatively an easy matter. When near the ground the air which is forced downward forms a cushion which helps to sustain the machine, but when the machine gets some distance above the ground it lacks this cushion and there is a gyroscopic action created by the big rotating propellers which frequently causes such devices to turn turtle. Lieut. Stefan von Petroczy of the Austrian Balloon service was able to rise 170 feet in a helicopter, which was later wrecked. It is claimed that Louis Brennan, the English inventor, has been up forty feet inside the hangar. Henry Berliner says that he could go higher, but that ten feet is enough for experimental purposes.

"While great progress is being made, the helicopter problem has not yet been solved. Few machines have lifted their own weight off the ground, and experts say that it is too early to make any prediction as to what load these new aircraft will be able to carry, or just how valuable they will prove."

Such is the present status of helicopter experimentation. The writer quoted goes on to call attention to the benefits expected from the perfection of this new type of flying machine. He seems to think that it will be more useful in war than in peace, remarking:

"The outstanding advantage of the helicopter will be the ability to rise vertically from a standing start and to land in a similar fashion. This will be important in landing on and taking off from a battleship at sea. It is also claimed that the ability of the new machine to hover over a particular spot will prove of value in military operations, but airmen claim that the plane flying at 100 miles an hour can drop bombs, for instance, as effectively, as could a hovering machine, and that a balloon for observation purposes would be hardly more vulnerable from anti-aircraft guns.

"The idea of the helicopter being a practical means of popular transportation from home to office or as offering any near relief for the long suffering straphanger is a figment of the fiction-fed imagination, and is not justified by the long hard fight which the scientist must carry on to produce a man-made bird which will compete with the heron in directly ascending flight."

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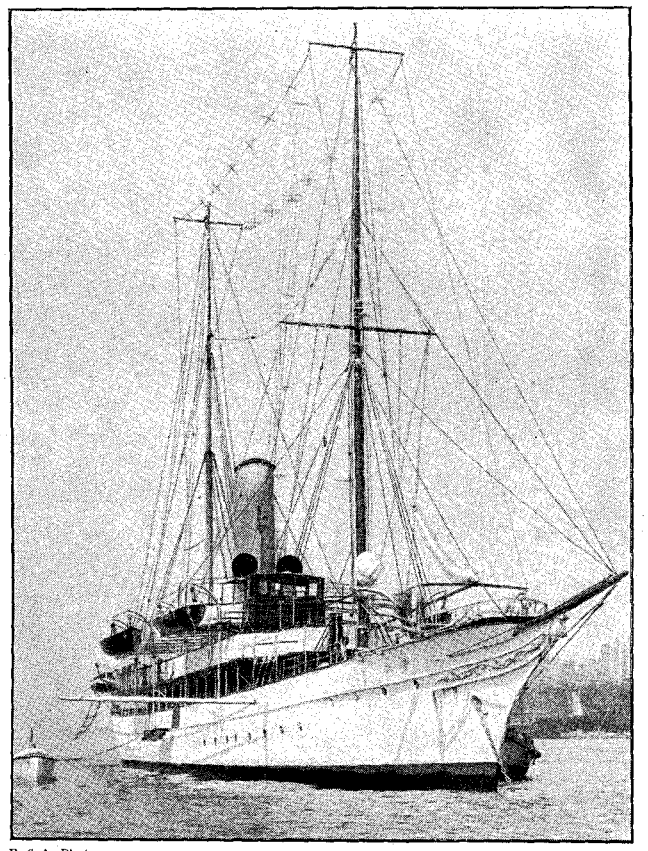
RADIO · DEPARTMENT

AMBITIOUS RADIO POSSIBILITIES

RADIO ENTHUSIASTS ARE AMBITIOUS—as why should they not be, considering their past successes? In 1897, the youthful Marconi dreamed of sending wireless messages at least ten miles. A little later he aspired to span the English Channel. Then he conceived the absurd project of sending electromagnetic messages across the Atlantic. At each successive stage, people assured him that he was attempting the impossible. And in each case his answer was in effect that of the old Greek, who stalked calmly about his tub as the only fitting reply to the scoffers who had dialectically proved that nothing can move.

The transatlantic sending and reception, accomplished in 1901 by Marconi, demonstrated that the radio waves tend to follow the earth's surface, or else that they can take a direct course through water and earth: for, of course, there is a big curve between the coast of Ireland and the coast of Newfoundland. So, after that demonstration the skeptical were more or less silent; and it did not call for much imagination to conceive that the entire world must ultimately be the field of a powerful transmitting radio station. What was called for was a sufficiently powerful transmitter, or a sufficiently sensitive receiver—one or the other. At first attention centered chiefly on powerful

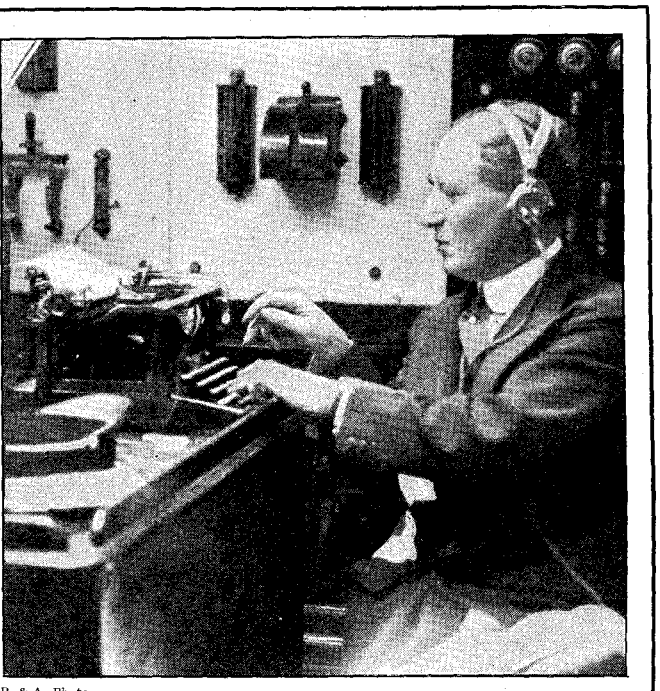


P. & A. Photo.

MARCONI'S FLOATING LABORATORY, THE *ELETTRA*.

transmission; but latterly—and particularly since the success of the amateur transatlantic test last December—it is coming to be more fully recognized that almost any transmitter will answer if we can sufficiently sensitize the receiving apparatus.

The new era began when Dr. De Forest put a grid into the electron tube. The audion or triode thus produced constitutes the most sensitive energy-trap ever devised. To compare it with the original Marconi coherer, or even with the improved crystal detector, is to compare things of quite different orders. According to Bureau of Standards estimates, an ordinary crystal



P. & A. Photo.

MARCONI AND HIS RADIO SET ABOARD HIS YACHT.

detector requires for its operation a current of about 50 microamperes. An exceptionally sensitive crystal can handle a current of 10 microamperes; comparing in sensitiveness with the electron tube in the simplest detector circuit. But with a specially good detector tube, or an ordinary tube connected in a simple Armstrong regenerative circuit, one microampere of current suffices; and for an oscillating tube operating in a good circuit under satisfactory conditions, a current of the one-hundredth of a microampere.

Otherwise stated, the De Forest audion operating under good conditions in an Armstrong circuit for regenerative amplification, is 5,000 times more sensitive than an ordinary crystal, and 1,000 times more sensitive than the best crystal.

And now comes Armstrong with his super-regenerative circuit, which is said to make a receiving set of two electron tubes a thousand times more sensitive than the super-heterodyne receiver of eight or ten tubes devised by the same inventor, and used by Paul Godley in the famous transatlantic tests. To compute the amount of current necessary to actuate such an apparatus, would be to deal in infinitesimal quantities of energy, more or less comparable to the energy of starlight.

And all this has direct bearing on radio ambitions. The new work gives pretty full assurance that a sensitive receiver alone can solve the problem of world-wide communication. If, as is hinted, the Armstrong super-regenerative receiving principle can be applied also to the transmitting apparatus with comparable results, so much the better. In that event, transatlantic

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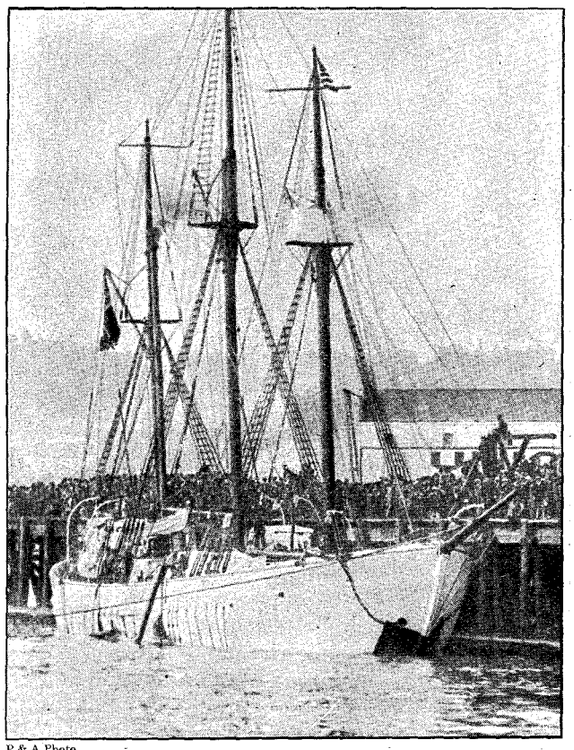
and transcontinental radiotelephony should be a commonplace of to-morrow.

But the ambitious radio enthusiast believes that there will still remain worlds to conquer. His eyes have long been directed away from the earth, off into interplanetary space. They have focused chiefly on our neighbor Mars. As radio flies, Mars is only about four minutes away from us when nearest, and it seems unneighborly to let him pass at so friendly a distance without at least attempting to signal him. To many imaginative persons it has seemed more than likely that the Martian himself, being presumably more advanced in knowledge,



P & A Photo

AMUNDSEN'S SHIP LEAVING SEATTLE.

"By radio I shall be in daily touch, if necessary, with civilization, relaying reports that otherwise would be hidden for years."

as becomes our elder brother, has many times attempted to signal us. And no less an authority than Senator Marconi is disposed to admit that the Martian signals may perhaps have reached here and elicited a response from mundane radio receiving instruments. At all events, the apparatus on Marconi's floating laboratory, the yacht *Elettra*, registered on one occasion electromagnetic waves computed to be 150,000 meters in length; and there is believed to be no apparatus on the earth that can produce such waves. It is suggested that these may have come from Mars or Venus; unless, indeed, they may have originated in the sun.

Senator Marconi speaks very guardedly about these gigantic waves that appear to be of ultra-mundane origin, as becomes a man of science. But he does not disguise his interest in them. Not unlikely, his new work, which is said to include the development of a transmitting apparatus having directional power,—capacity to send radio waves in one direction, as one directs a beam of light,—may have been made under the stimulus of the thought of Mars as a possible target. At any event, this alleged achievement, suggesting new possibilities of distance-transmission, coupled with the announcement of the Armstrong super-regenerative receiver, gives new interest to the observation of the long radio waves that may have come through interplanetary—or even interstellar—space. It is interesting, however, to learn that Marconi's attitude toward the long waves that came to his receiving apparatus is quite different from that of some enthusiasts who have supplied putative interpretations. An article in the New York *Times*, based on an interview with the inventor, after stating that Marconi is thinking of so many things for the improvement of radio that a score of questioners can not suggest a possibility that is not greeted by his assistants with the comment: "Oh, yes, he is doing that," or, "He did that five years or so ago," goes on to say:

"Everything but communicate with Mars. Marconi is not doing that, and has never attempted such 'romantic futilities.' He said that any suggestions of interplanetary communication were 'absurd' and 'ridiculous,' but added that the 150,000-meter wave which he picked up on the *Elettra's* radio apparatus in the Mediterranean several months ago certainly did not originate on the earth. He is unable to say whether that immense wave—five times the length of any wave used on earth—originated on the sun or some other planet. But he received it.

"Marconi said that his experiments on his present voyage across the Atlantic had convinced him that it was possible to send a radio message around the globe, and he pointed out that messages already had been sent from England to Australia, more than 12,000 miles, or approximately half way around the globe. He believes that one of the great uses of wireless, 'still in its infancy,' is in long-distance sending of commercial messages, so that each message will be handled only at two stations, even if sent half way around the world. He predicts also vast use of the wireless telephone over both short and long distances."

It is further stated that among the more notable of Marconi's recent achievements have been those directed toward the elimination of the atmospheric electrical disturbances commonly spoken of as "static." It is said that he has devised a special contrivance, spoken of as "filter," for the elimination of static, which promises remarkable results, but the details of construction of which are not yet forthcoming. Of Marconi's other recent experimental activities, we read:

"Static is not the only problem claiming the mind of the master radio engineer on these long cruises across the seas. He has been working also on a method for directing a message toward a given point—directional sending, he calls it—so that there will be no 'backwash' of power toward a point where the message is not intended to be received. Coupled with these experiments is another set of experiments on 'selectional receiving,' which, if successful, will show the wireless world how to sort out and receive one particular message from the thousands that may be flying along through the ether. Great progress has been made along these lines in the *Elettra's* laboratory.

"Rapid transmission of wireless messages also claims the concentration of Marconi, and he hopes it will be possible soon to send and receive at the rate of 200 words a minute."

RADIO AT THE NORTH POLE—As radio messages spread out in all directions and follow the curvature of the earth, they must presumably include the North Pole in their itinerary, altho as yet no one has been there with a radio-receiving set to demonstrate the fact. Now, however, Captain Roald Amundsen, discoverer of the South Pole, is headed in that direction, fully equipped with radio apparatus for both sending and receiving. In *The Wireless Age* (New York) Captain Amundsen is quoted as declaring that modern instruments of science will give to the farmer, manufacturer, and seafarer information of incalculable value on the Far North's mysterious effect upon conditions here. In describing his projected four years' expedition, he continues:

"By ship I shall float with the ice-fields over the roof of the world, airplanes will take us over the North Pole. With movie cameras we will get a photographic record that will never perish. And by radio I shall be in daily touch, if necessary, with civilization, relaying reports that otherwise would be hidden for years.

"From the ship we can sail by airplane over a radius of 100 miles. Observations of upper air conditions and photographic maps will be easily made. Our radio will keep us in constant touch with the world.

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"The best of it is that our information will not be stale when we send it back. Our radio will take care of that.

"Our daily radio reports on the weather, the water, the air and the ice of the North Pole may have distinct value to the people of the United States and Europe."

THE HOME-MADE RECEIVING SET

FEW DESCRIPTIVE PHRASES are more cogent than that which characterizes man as the tool-making animal. Largely because our remote ancestor learned to make tools, he attained physical and mental supremacy; and the tool-making and tool-handling instinct is an endowment of each generation of his successors. With normal boys it is a dominant instinct, and with normal adults it is by no means lost, however subordinated. That is why all boys and many men take kindly to radio.

No one in whom the old racial instinct still stirs will be content until he has had a hand in the making of a radio outfit. It is all very well to buy ready-made sets, as tens of thousands are doing; but even if you have one of these in hand it is well worth while to experiment with the construction of a set of different type. Even tho you are very little of a mechanic, you may buy individual parts and assemble them. And you may have full confidence that when you first "listen in" with the home-made outfit you will experience a thrill that the ready-made set could never give you.

In the New York *Evening Mail*, Lloyd Jacquet cautions the novice against paying too much heed to the appearance of his set as first constructed. If you attempt to make a compact outfit, with bakelite panel, and something goes wrong, you may have to take the thing all apart, marring it irrevocably. His suggestions as to an alternative line of action are worth heeding. Here they are:

"The thing to do to get maximum results from a given set of apparatus is to connect it on the table, exactly as per the circuit. All of the instruments which comprise the set are purchased separately, and fastened down permanently on a board big enough to accommodate everything without crowding. It is well, in fact, to space the various units a fair distance apart, so that they will not react on one another and affect the results.

"The apparatus should be laid out as shown in a wiring diagram, so that it will be very easy to follow out the connections. In fact, the diagram of connections can be drawn on the board so that all that will be necessary will be to cut the wire the required length and solder it in place.

"The wiring should always be neatly done. The right angle wiring, such as used in all good makes of apparatus, not only improves the appearance of any installation, but it facilitates the tracing out of faulty circuits and makes all instruments easily accessible.

"Number 14 bare copper wire is considered very good for wiring purposes. Tinned hard drawn copper wire, covered with cambric tubing, known as 'spaghetti' tubing, is ideal. To get the correct length of wire before soldering it on, take a length of wire, bend it to the shape required, and note how long it is. Use this as a measure for the tinned copper wire which is to be soldered. Pay particular attention to the soldering of all necessary joints and connections. Ninety per cent. of all scratching and howling may be traced to poor or loose connections in the circuit.

"If individual pieces of apparatus have been purchased, it will be comparatively easy for you to try out various circuits. If some one has just reported on a new supersensitive circuit, you can easily satisfy yourself on its relative merit by hooking up your instruments to suit. If you should notice a new connection in a magazine which promises wonderful results, try it out on your set, instead of taking the inventor's word for it.

"When you have experimented with the 'board' set to your heart's content, then is the time to put it together on a panel. You will know where everything belongs and how it works, and you will then get the best results out of a panel receiver."

RADIO INVESTMENT TRAPS

THE BLUE-SKY PROMOTER we have with us always—more's the pity. It is inevitable, therefore, that members of this fraternity should take advantage of the popular interest in radio. Also it is to be expected that many persons whose honesty is not in question may let their enthusiasm get the better of their judgment in the development of radio enterprises. An article in the New York *Times* quotes Alexander Eiseman, President of the National Radio Chamber of Commerce—an organization formed to protect the public and dealers because of the recent sudden demand for radio instruments—to the effect that millions of dollars will be lost by small investors throughout the country before the radio business is stabilized. After stating that about 1,250 corporations have been formed within the last three months to manufacture and handle radio materials, and suggesting that many of these have been organized by unscrupulous promotors, Mr. Eiseman continues:

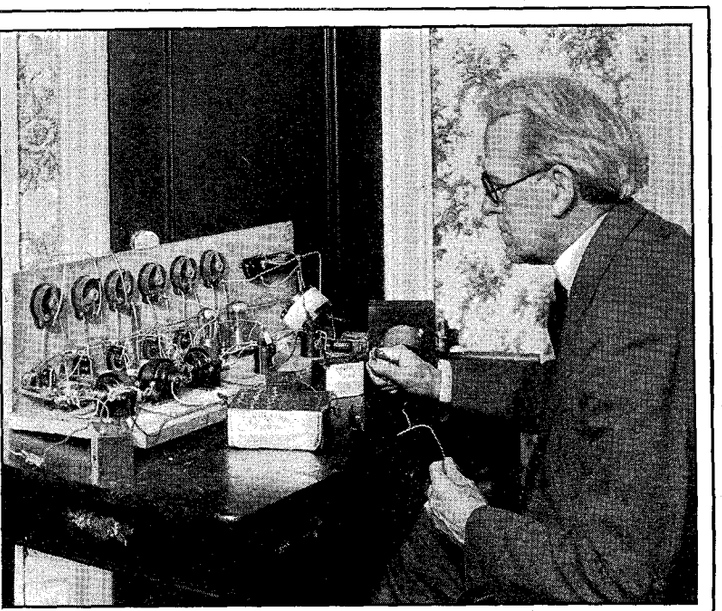

Photo by Brown Bros.

A YOUTHFUL (IN SPIRIT) AMATEUR ENTHUSIAST.

Mounting an experimental radio set—two stages of radio-frequency amplification and three of audio-frequency—on plain board panels. The convenience of such a layout, in testing different circuits, is obvious.

"Millions were lost in oil, but there will be many millions more lost in radio. The radio situation is well on the way to parallel the oil boom, and in the wake of enthusiasm unscrupulous promoters are relieving small investors of their savings.

"It is estimated that in the last three months at least 1,250 new corporations have been organized to manufacture radio apparatus. Obviously, all of these can not have technical skill or requisite standards. In all this mass of ignorance, many must fail. Shoemakers, jewelers, hair-dressers, cloak and suit manufacturers, are stampeding into the radio business.

"In addition to the basic engineering and financing problems there are always the manufacturing and marketing problems which must be solved before investments can pay back one penny on principal.

"Investigations have brought out the fact that at least thirty-seven radio apparatus manufacturers at present are infringing upon each others' patents, and at least 1,000 other manufacturers are infringing upon patents of several older radio concerns. The patent situation should receive the investor's careful attention. Most of the older and more stable manufacturers have their various products thoroughly covered by all possible patent protection. Most of the responsible manufacturers have been too busy to undertake prosecution of infringements, but the day of reckoning will come and those trying carelessly to capitalize public demand for radio will be obliged to answer for violations of patent rights."

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INDUSTRY HAS ITS ART CLAIMS, TOO

TO BE AN "ART CENTER" is to be "highbrow" in the view of many, it seems, and is a consummation that numerous communities devoutly wish for. Newark puts the matter differently. "Offhand, perhaps, no one would think of Newark as an art center," modestly says the Newark *News;* "but the Newark Museum Association transforms this idea by showing it as a center of art industries and deeply concerned with industrial art." What Newark is planning for itself is a museum of art that will escape the appellation of a mausoleum of dead products of dead ages, but serve as a means of teaching its citizens what the city produces in the field that may claim to be allied with art. Its aim, according to the Newark daily, is to create "a more general appreciation of the city as an industrial center; not in volume alone nor in diversity of industries, but in the artistic quality of the city's products, and of the presence here of some of the most expert men and women in the world of industrial art." The moving spirit in the enterprise is the head of the Newark Library, Mr. John Cotton Dana, and to further the ends of an industrial art museum he has organized exhibits of local products as well as those from foreign lands. One that has just closed there and is designed to be shown in other industrial centers of the United States, was sent from Germany. This, Mr. Dana explains, "was not done to aid Germany, but rather to give the industrial executives and the people in general opportunity to see what progress was being made by that country and aid our industries in successfully competing with them." "'Art in industry' is a phrase," says Mr. Dana in the Newark *Ledger;* "which may not mean much to the average Newarker, or for that matter to the average New Yorker, or the average anything else." "I think I know what art is, and I know what industry is," the average man is imagined saying. "But art in industry, industrial art, that's beyond me. Sounds like a canary-horse." And he goes on:

MORE ORNAMENTAL THAN USEFUL.

Some of the more luxurious articles in the German Exhibit recently held at Newark.

"Now the fact is that industry is exactly the one thing in which the most native and original art expression of America has come. Who in Europe or Asia or Africa or Australia cares greatly for American sculpture or American painting, or American drama? There are of course many people in those places who take a mild interest in these expressions of American life. But who in all the broad continents of the earth that counts himself civilized man has not heard of American bathtubs, or American automobiles, and a thousand other modern contrivances produced by American skill?

"'But, of course, you're joking me,' retorts your average man. 'What's an auto, or a bathtub to do with art.'

"The answer, of course, is that it has much, if not everything to do with it. Leaving aside the imitative and expressive elements in art, one finds that the thing most pervasively associated with art through all the ages of man's life on earth has been beauty. Now beauty is a very elusive, a very beautiful thing. But sifting down the thousands of definitions of the beautiful, one comes to believe that what most people, art critics included, mean by beauty, is the most perfect adaptation of means to ends. This point may land us, of course, in quagmires of discussion. But let it stand.

"In the most perfect adaptation of means to ends in the manufacture of mechanical contrivances of all kinds, America, one may safely say, is without a parallel in the history of the world. American talent has gone in that direction. It has not gone, with any corresponding energy, into what is called the fine arts. But who has enough temerity among us to say that Americans have not achieved art in their mechanical contrivances.

"Take that amazing and wonderfully functioning mechanism, the linotype, or the various automotive contrivances, with their swift, darkly splendid bodies, and their powerful, perfectly adapted engines. It is true that we have not been taught to look upon these things as beautiful. That's the rub, exactly. We receive beauty and art on authority. An authority for attaching the term 'beautiful' or 'artistic' to anything does not come until that thing has become immemorially old. Esthetics, like many another interesting fellow, is a reactionary. He looks into the far past for his sanctions.

"If beauty be the most perfect adaptation of means to ends, then industry is as full of art and beauty as the Milky Way is

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full of stars. And if art means anything at all to the world, it means so much that we must have it in everything, from the toothpick to the ocean greyhound. Here, as elsewhere, the activity of mankind far outstrips its theorizing. We produce art long before we recognize it and label it as such."

There are those, doubtless, who will accuse Mr. Dana of rank heresy in maintaining that "the beautiful object fashioned today, by hand, may to-morrow easily become a matter for the engineer and the technician to reproduce in countless numbers." And he asks:

"Are these things any the less beautiful because they were reproduced in countless number by the engineer, and not fashioned, slowly, by the craftsman's hand? Many will say, 'Yes.' But their reasoning is based on a premise not implied in the definition of art or beauty. It is the premise that nothing can be beautiful unless it is costly and rare. A very vicious but very familiar bit of false reasoning.

"The Newark Industrial Exposition will be full of the beauty of the machine, but, of course, few will recognize it, or know that we have not been able to escape art even in the machine-shop. Every Newarker should see that exposition. We can not have too many expositions of that kind to bring to the attention of young and old what the people of Newark are doing.

"When they see machines and manufactured articles that are beautiful, and exhibit a careful research into the most perfect adaptation of means to ends, they will show more respectful interest in the men, and the municipality, that are giving these things to the world. All this is in addition to the commercial advantage that will accrue. Products of Newark factories and the work of Newark craftsmen should be shown over and over again.

"That has been the policy of the Newark Museum Association."

GERMANS IN PLAYFUL MOOD.

Dolls shown at the Newark Exhibition of German Industrial Art—also cushions.

Before the war the Newark Museum was negotiating with Germany for a second loan exhibition of industrial arts. Word came before the signing of the Peace Treaty between the German Government and our own that the plans dropt at the outbreak of hostilities would be taken up again. Thus was Germany forehanded as usual. We read in a museum bulletin:

"The Newark Museum authorities, altho they felt that it would be for Newark a matter of pride that it was the first American city to extend to its old enemy the hand of friendliness and fellowship in matters of art and industry, did not wish to make the mistake of assuming that international good-will had again asserted itself before it had done so in fact. Consequently they delayed action. They sent last July a letter to Secretary of State Charles E. Hughes, an extract from which seems to set forth well the Museum's attitude in this whole affair. This letter said in part:

"'We do not need to assure you that it is not for Germany's sake that our institution would bring to American industrialists an opportunity to see what Germany is doing. Here in Newark our modest museum has been somewhat of a pioneer in the industrial art field. We have shown the textiles and the clay products of our own State in two rather ambitious and highly appreciated displays, and we were quite successful in developing the good-will of the friends of the Republic of Colombia in these parts by a Colombian Exhibit, which was shown in New York City as well as here. Before the war we began negotiations with friends in France, and through the French High Commission we have since the war renewed negotiations, looking toward the receipt by us of a series of collections of modern French applied art.

"'Our questions now are: Can you approve of the exhibit through American museums of the industrial art products of other nations; and,

"'Can you, when in your opinion the proper time therefor has arrived, give us—or, rather, give the country at large—assurance that advantage may wisely be taken of every opportunity to place before American industrial workers applied art products from all and every foreign country, not excluding Germany?

"'Let us add the admission that while our interest in the opportunity that we have to exhibit German-made applied art objects is based firstly and chiefly on the wish to promote good design in America, we also feel that friendly communication and mutual knowledge in and through the fine and applied arts are admirable sweeteners of international bitterness. It pleases us greatly to get from Germany, as we have, the assurance that we may have a part in sending to that country—as soon as human nature permits—exhibits of America's fine and applied art work, —exhibits which the Werkbund and all associated therewith will heartily welcome.'"

Without haste, but in time for the exhibit to be opened last May, the State Department gave its assent, and the exhibition was held with satisfactory results in appreciation.

PROFESSIONS THAT LOSE LURE—Law and medicine like the ministry attract fewer new recruits than formerly, according to Chancellor Hall, and the St. Louis *Star* rejoices at the situation:

"The evils that have crept in the legal profession—ambulance chasing, contingent fee damage and will suits and the like, are all due to the overcrowding of the profession. . . .

"The condition is one that has been recognized and expatiated upon by leading members of the American bar, who have insisted that the various States make much more difficult the passing of a bar examination, at any rate difficult enough to keep out virtual illiterates. While the States are preparing to act it is encouraging to note that the youth of the land has found out for itself that the profession is overcrowded, and the present condition may be remedied in that way at the source.

"The medical profession is not so crowded and congestion does not contain the potential evils that the glutting of the legal profession does, yet the fact remains that 'dope' selling and whisky prescription writing has become the means of livelihood of the surplus practitioners in the larger cities. It is fair to assume that every doctor would prefer to be ethically correct, and the fact that many are driven into nefarious practises appears to indicate that there is an oversupply of physicians, at least in the larger centers.

"Another encouraging statement in Dr. Hall's remarks is that young men and women are returning to teaching, now that salaries have attained a fair basis and the lure of big wages in the business world has been removed."

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JEWS FACING A CLOSING COLLEGE DOOR

THE JEWISH PROBLEM IN THE COLLEGES begins to draw upon itself the light of day. The Jews of the country, so far as they have exprest their feeling, seem to be less agitated than the Gentiles. Harvard has been either judged or threatened by some non-Jewish critics before it has even stated its position; and the question starting with a purely local reference has now become one in which other colleges are involved. "May Jews go to College?" asks the New York *Nation*, and it declares that "Harvard is not the first American university to attempt to limit the proportion of Jews in its midst. It is merely the frankest." There is a tendency in American universities, it maintains, "to establish an academic Pale." Columbia is said to have reduced the percentage of Jews in its incoming classes during the past two years from 40 per cent. to 22; New York University is also said to have "effected even more stringent reduction; and other universities have adopted or are considering similar methods." The methods by which this is accomplished is the "character" test or "a system of psychological tests." *The Nation* declares:

FOR EVERYDAY USE.

The Newark Museum showed these with other German handicraft products to point a way for our industrial enterprises in competing with them.

"It is widely charged that the psychological tests have been used to discriminate against Jews; certainly the drop in percentage of Jews which has frequently followed their application is extremely suspicious in view of the previous complaint that the Jews ran away with all the prizes and scholarships. Columbia College has combined with mental tests a study of the applicant's record. Not only are his 'outside' school activities considered, but the principal of his high school is asked to mark him upon a series of character traits, including 'fair play,' 'public spirit,' 'interest in fellows,' and 'leadership'—traits in which a school principal of old American stock is likely to rank low the boy from an immigrant home who is excluded from some of the social life of his fellows by prejudice and by the need of earning his own way from more. Other colleges have definitely limited their total attendance, thus creating a waiting-list—and, as the director of admissions of one Eastern college said to an editor of *The Nation*, 'with a waiting-list you can do almost anything.' This kind of concealed exclusion of course disgraces any university which adopts it. If a college is to exclude Jews or to limit them, let it state the fact and give its reasons."

So far the only "facts" and "reasons" have come from the president of Harvard who first made public a letter written in reply to one addrest him by A. A. Benesch of Cleveland, a Harvard graduate. President Lowell is quoted in the New York *Herald*, and a part of his letter we reprint:

"There is, most unfortunately, a rapidly growing anti-Semitic following in this country, causing—and no doubt in part caused by—a strong race feeling on the part of the Jews themselves. In many cities of the country Gentile clubs are excluding Jews altogether, who are forming separate clubs of their own. Private schools are excluding Jews, I believe, and so, we know, are hotels. All this seems to me fraught with very great evils for the Jews, and very great perils for the community. The question did not originate here, but has been brought over from Europe—especially from those countries where it has existed for centuries.

"The question for those of us who deplore such a state of things is how it can be combated, and, especially for those of us who are connected with colleges, how it can be combated there—how we can cause the Jews to feel and be regarded as an integral part of the student body. The anti-Semitic feeling among the students is increasing, and it grows in proportion to the increase in the number of Jews. If their number should become 40 per cent. of the student body the race feeling would become intense. When, on the other hand, the number of Jews was small, the race antagonism was small also. Any such race feeling among the students tends to prevent the personal intimacies on which we must rely to soften anti-Semitic feeling.

"If every college in the country would take a limited proportion of Jews I suspect we should go a long way toward eliminating race feeling among the students, and as these students passed out into the world, eliminating it in the community. This question is with us. We can not solve it by forgetting or ignoring it. If we do nothing about the matter the prejudice is likely to increase. Some colleges appear to have met the question by indirect methods which we do not want to adopt. It can not be solved except by a cooperation between the college authorities and the Jews themselves. Would not the Jews be willing to help us in finding the steps best adapted for preventing the growth of race feeling among our students, and hence in the world?"

A further comment on the subject was made by President Lowell in his address before Harvard alumni at the commencement exercises in Cambridge. After referring to a special committee at work upon a settlement of the position Harvard is to take, he is reported by the press as saying:

"I want to point out certain general principles on which the university must act and from which it could not depart without a breach of duty.

"During the earlier period of our country, and indeed to some extent so long as there was a broad area of frontier life to westward, newcomers from other lands were easily assimilated. The sparseness of settlements and the constant mobility of the population mixed men in a homogeneous American type. Now that our population has become vastly more dense and huge numbers of strangers newly come from overseas are massed in industrial centers, the problem of assimilation has become more difficult. This is a cause of the recent efforts at Americanization. That any group of men should find themselves separated from the common stream would be a grave misfortune for our country and a still graver one for that group. . . .

"But mark this: We often speak of Americanization as if the American were a finished product. The American has been in the making ever since the first white man set foot upon our shores, and will continue to be in the making so long as streams of foreigners pour into our land. Americanization does not mean merely molding them into an already settled type, but the blending together of many distinct elements. . . .

"In the blending of these different groups, colleges, where young men of all kinds mingle in common pursuits and share

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common interests and ambitions, can render an indispensable service. But this blending, the removal of antagonism, the softening of the lines of demarcation will not take place, first, unless we recognize the facts as they are—and in the facts I include the particular temperaments of the group—and second, unless we study those facts with a mind unwarped by any desire save to promote the real welfare of every group. To leave out of sight the interests of any group whatever, to fail to consult members of that group about its interests, would be wrong. To shut the eyes to an actual problem of this kind would be unworthy of a university."

While it is admitted that the Jew is an element in the problem, the larger question seems to be the unwieldy size of the groups seeking admission and the means necessary to reduce them. In John Palmer Gavit's series of studies of college life running in the New York *Evening Post* the larger question which seems to embrace the other is thus treated:

"The trouble is that the whole discussion is beclouded by prejudice, half-information, and whispered allegations. I have seen some statistics purporting to show, for example, that 50 per cent. of the 'college crimes,' of cheating in examinations, lying out of trouble, and other forms of dishonesty are committed by Jews. They do not convince me. . . .

"To begin with, the statistics are compiled by men whose anti-Jewish prejudice is unquestionable, not to say notorious. . .

"Several college officers to whom the exclusion of Jews seems desirable put their tongues in their cheeks and propose a 'psychological test.' Well, the trouble with the 'psychological test,' even when it is on the level, is, first, that this particular brand of magic is still very much in the stage of experiment and guesswork; the magicians are changing their 'dope' almost every day. Then, too, it doesn't always work quite as desired; the keen and clever Jew is just as likely to pass it as the keen and clever member of any other race, and it has a fashion of disclosing perhaps unsuspected intellectual defects and blindspots in people who are of undisputed old-stock extraction. The real objection is that it isn't intended to be honest; the cards are apt to be stacked before the deal; there is an inevitable temptation to juggle crookedly with the stuff—as some civil service examiners juggle with the ratings of eligibles for public jobs, having up their sleeves adjustable attributes of 'special qualifications' or what not else with which to help the case of the man they want to appoint or handicap the fellow who is of the wrong party. Somehow the chap that isn't wanted doesn't pass the test.

"The solution, so far as entrance qualifications are concerned, is relatively simple. But mere standards of scholarship will not do. There must be a composite standard, *of intelligence and character taken together*, such as is in successful and satisfactory operation at Dartmouth. Admit only such students as can produce *affirmative* proofs of *both* mental and moral qualities, and you will instantly raise the quality of your student body. Furthermore, it would help immensely to meet this situation if the college would forthwith discontinue admitting students by mere transfer from other colleges which have standards of entrance lower than its own, and require of those transferred the same proofs of intelligence and character as are required of those entering its freshman class."

Speaking from the Jewish standpoint, *The American Hebrew* refuses to particularize institutions, saying that "there are enough real grievances suffered by Jews throughout the world to keep us from shadow-boxing." It admits the overcrowding problem faced by the colleges, but wonders if Jews are "to be the one group in America that is to suffer from the lack of higher educational facilities." Adding:

"Those colleges that are private institutions, it ought to be said, have the right, in the very narrow and undemocratic sense, to admit or to refuse admission to whomsoever they choose. The nation, nevertheless, must provide the means to offer higher education to all her children who seek it. The solution, therefore, it would seem, lies in our democratic State institutions. The day of the State College and City University is dawning; and if the alleged situation at Harvard is a symptom of educational myopia, then are the private universities doomed to develop into snob educational schools and the State institutions will become the great depositories of American democracy."

The Jewish Tribune prints several letters from correspondents, the Jews again being the calmest in statement. Louis Untermyer feels that "this issue has been and is being befogged by prejudice, half-truths, whispers and false implications, and that the Jew has often served as the proverbial scapegoat among the students"; Lee Simonson asks his interviewer to wait until Harvard states its case—"However, I am afraid that is a futile request. You must rush to embrace martyrdom. That no doubt, is your *métier*." Dr. John Haynes Holmes is "outraged to discover that the prevailing and despicable anti-Semitism of our time is rearing its ugly head in the sacred precincts of this great institution of learning [Harvard]." And H. L. Mencken writes: "If I were a Jew and had sound information that an American university proposed to restrict the number of Jewish students, I should instantly advocate a complete boycott of that university by all Jews."

AMERICANS WHO DON'T LEAD ORCHESTRAS

PASSING BY ANOTHER CHANCE to honor an American musician, Cincinnati receives a curtain lecture from its neighbor, Chicago, for going afield for a successor to Eugen Ysaye, who lately quitted the leadership of its orchestra. Whatever this country, trusts itself to accomplish, it doesn't repose much confidence in its native orchestra leaders. Chicago's *Musical Leader*, undiscouraged, plods along "always hopeful," as it avers, "that the time will come when people in high places will eventually give heed unto their own." Thus it speaks:

"In Cincinnati there is an orchestra largely of men who are not native Americans and supported by persons who should be the first to encourage native and local musicians. Altho plentifully supplied with money from time to time, the Cincinnati Orchestra has been struggling along from year to year. There has always been more or less discussion, especially in the board of managers. The conductors have been mostly aliens, but the orchestra withstood vicissitudes. It can not be said that the guarantors of the orchestra have been particularly fortunate in selection of the various conductors, and it is amusing to find that notwithstanding their manifold and woful experiences they have again gone abroad for a conductor. It is announced that next year Carl Reiner, of Budapest, will be in the position lately vacated by Mr. Ysaye, who did exactly as it was supposed he would do—acting upon the privileges permissible to temperament and genius which excuse faults that in others would be unpardonable. Mr. Ysaye may now safely be said to be obliterated from the Cincinnati scheme of music. The matter of gratitude or ingratitude does not enter; it is the last thing to expect from genius or from temperament.

"In view of Mr. Ysaye's defection the sponsors of the Cincinnati Orchestra surely have had enough of foreign importation, without going after another. They need have searched no further afield than their own local man, Chalmers Clifton, who altho young has had considerable experience and could have been created by Cincinnati as Chicago created Frederick Stock. It was not necessary to go abroad even if Mr. Dohnanyi, to whom the position is said to have been offered, recommended this conductor of whom very few have heard. There must be in this great country American conductors, and while we venerate Mr. Ysaye's genius as a violinist, we could scarcely award him the palm as the greatest conductor. A man like Theodore Spiering, who was in charge of the Philharmonic Orchestra of New York nearly an entire season during Mahler's illness, could measure musically against any conductor who might be appointed. Mr. Oberhoffer, of Minneapolis, has proved himself a distinguished leader, and has placed the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra literally in all parts of the country. Arthur Dunham is a most able conductor and Eric DeLamarter, assistant leader of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, is regarded as one of the coming men. None of them would have had to take out American citizenship papers for the purpose of accepting an orchestral position. Moreover, they are all members of the musicians' union, and therefore persons acceptable to the Federation of Labor. Cincinnati had a glorious opportunity to encourage an American art and Cincinnati missed it."

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RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

A COLLEGE CRUSADE AGAINST MORAL LAXITY

A MOST SIGNIFICANT WARNING against the moral laxity of the day is sounded by the presidents of three great universities in their baccalaureate addresses to the graduating classes of 1922, and their words, fraught with the weight of authority, furnish food for thought not only to the young men who are about to go out into the world, but as well to those who are now in the world and, perhaps, affected by its looseness. From Yale, Harvard and Princeton comes the cry for moral redemption. The president of each draws a "true bill" against modern tendencies, and adds to an already long bill of particulars. As listed by President James Rowland Angell, of Yale, the outstanding faults of modern society against which he would warn his graduates are selfish business exploitation, condoned violations of the law, the cynical view of marriage, and the constant barrage on traditional religion. As a matter of course, however, and on the principle that "unto whom much is given, of him much shall be required," the college graduate is naturally expected to possess all the basic virtues and to have them more highly developed than less favored youth. Foremost among these are placed the inevitable demand for downright integrity, honesty and reliability, upon which rests the whole structure of our social and economic organization. This is a claim, says President Angell, which the college graduate will gladly recognize and manfully strive to meet if he is compounded of the right stuff. But the great strain put upon the character of the educated young man, says the Yale head, as he is quoted in the New York *Tribune*, is found in the changing moral and religious standards of the time, and particularly because of the rapidity and violence of these changes. He holds that—

"It can hardly be doubted, for example, that in the United States at least the violation of law has never been so general nor so widely condoned as at present. This is a fact which strikes at the very heart of our system of government, and the young man entering upon his active career must decide whether he, too, will condone such disregard of law or whether he will set his face firmly against this course. The effect upon his own character of the decision which he makes, as well as upon the community in which he lives, is of the most critical importance.

"Again there is a wide-spread belief that the relations of the sexes have undergone material relaxation in recent years, that marriage is daily less of a sacrament and more of a transient adjustment in the lives of those directly concerned. The university and the community have a right to demand that the educated man should not merely drift with the current of the set in which his lot may chance to be cast, but that he should look thoughtfully and earnestly at these issues and others like them, and stand courageously for those ideals and practises commending themselves to his judgment as most likely to promote a sound and wholesome society.

"Finally, there is the inner sanctuary of the educated man's religion, his philosophy of life. Traditional religion is under heavy fire. Many prosperous and worldly minded individuals find it possible to disregard it altogether as intrinsically inconvenient. Others of a more intellectual cast regard it as a remnant of the superstition of primitive man, and, as such, beyond the serious consideration of the educated. Still more serious, clamant defendants of particular religious views proclaim a fatal clash with the teachings of science and attempt to compel the young student to choose between the denial of scientific evidence and the acceptance of true religion.

"These are difficulties of no mean order. And yet the world has the right to expect that the educated young man will come through these troubles with a saving faith in the primordial place of righteousness and love in the world and a reverence for the spiritual significance of personality, which, after all, lies close to the heart of all religion and especially of Christianity. Certain it is that no man who sees life whole, as the educated man may be expected to do, can disregard religious experience as one of the majestic and enduring forces in human life."

The great need of the day, says President John Grier Hibben, of Princeton University, as he is quoted in the same paper, is "the spirit of idealism which always differentiates a man from the crowd and which is the measure of moral and spiritual stature. In its highest form, therefore, idealism is founded on the recognition that the world needs the help of the strong men and on the resolution to give that help to the best of one's ability." As to the need for pure purpose, President Hibben says:

"We are all aware of the fact that there is something wrong with the world. The most casual observation reveals this, and the problem of evil, always present, always mysterious, presents itself to-day in its most acute and appalling forms. The misery, the suffering, the hopelessness of many entire nations and races bring to us all, if we seriously reflect upon such things, a shock of disillusion, anxious questionings, disturbing doubts, grave concern.

"The burden of a troubled world rests upon us. We naturally put the question which every age in the history of mankind has asked: 'Why does evil exist, why should such things be?' But while we must fail, as all who have gone before us have failed, to discover a satisfactory solution to this baffling problem, there is another question we can answer which is far more pressing, namely: 'What are we going to do about it?' We can not explain the evil in the world, but we can resolve to fight it.

"To follow the ideal which we set for ourselves requires a spirit of adventure, a spirit which compels one to undertake a task in which there is no assurance of success and no promise of reward, only the consciousness of loyalty to the cause which one must follow because of the law of his own nature. If we disobey that law, we do ourselves a mortal hurt. The world is naturally expecting great things of your generation. In your day there is much to be done. We of an older age look upon you eagerly and wistfully as the hope of the world. The flame of idealism burns within your hearts to-day perhaps but dimly, but nevertheless it is there; it is a flame and it has a kindling power; its light must be given to a darkening world. There is a universal cry about us, wrung from anxious hearts, 'when will the new day of better things come to the earth?' That question your generation must answer."

At Harvard, President A. Lawrence Lowell charged the graduating class to think clearly, generously and conscientiously, to select a moral standard and stick to it for the betterment of the world. Ultimately, he says, as he is quoted in the *Tribune*, "mankind is led by those whose thinking is clear, conscientious and generous, and never in its history has the world been more in need of such thinking than it is now." But the problems are not those of our own land alone, believes President Lowell, for all the nations look to America to lead them out of their moral quagmire. But, he warns,

"With power comes opportunity and with opportunity responsibility. Our own right hand may yet teach us terrible things. Our power is likely to grow still greater in the world, and what do we want our nation to become? Shall we be satisfied with material wealth and comfort, or do we desire a higher destiny? In the ancient world there were two peoples, both commercial, both prosperous, both powerful in their day and both at last conquered by the Romans. One of them, the Greeks, led the way for all later European peoples in art, in literature, in philosophy and in science. The other, the Carthaginians, have left nothing, and all we know of them comes from the histories of their conquerors. A nation is what its people make it."

It is significant that these three presidents centered their

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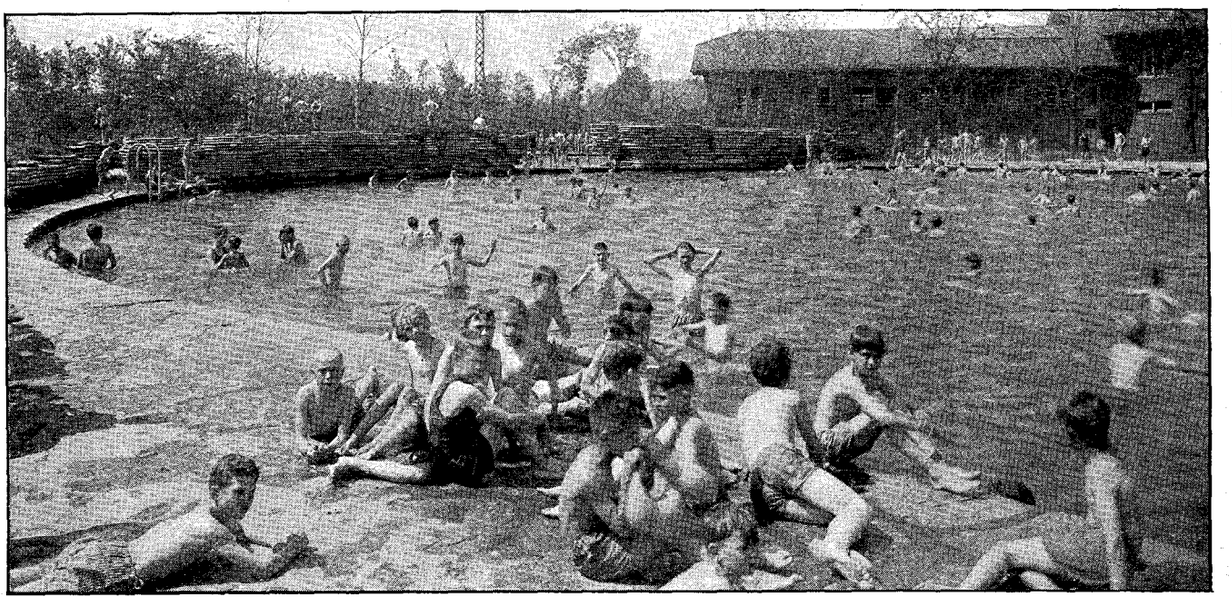

Courtesy of the "National Municipal Review," New York.

PUTTING CLEANLINESS NEXT TO GODLINESS IN A REAL SWIMMING-HOLE.

Instead of building a concrete tub in a glare of gravel, the Chicago architect borrowed his scenery from nature in building this pool, using natural rock so as to make it look "as if God had done it," and planting trees to provide the "hickory" limbs.

remarks upon the moral laxity of the nation, comments the Syracuse *Post-Standard* in agreeing with the substance of the three addresses. Their thoughts, it says, are worth studying and digesting, for—

"There has been too much 'drifting with the crowd,' too little clear, concise and generous thinking, too much law violation for the good of the country and its people. There is no doubt that assimilation of the advice given by these university presidents will elevate the moral standards which have grown lax under abnormal conditions, but the words must sink in, must impress the minds of those to whom they were directed and those whose leadership must rise from platitude to performance."

A SWIMMIN'-HOLE FOR CITY BOYS

ANY BATH AT ALL is preferable to going dirty, but every natural boy would rather hang his clothes on a hickory limb and plunge into an old swimming-hole than dive toward the unromantic white tiles of an artificial pool, if he were lucky enough to have even that. And it goes without saying that the boy who spends his playtime in a swimming-hole is not apt to become a problem for the juvenile court. Having all this in mind, and knowing that thereby he might borrow some of nature's charm for the city boys, Jens Jensen, a Chicago architect, conceived the idea of constructing a pool in a city park so like a real swimming-hole that even a country boy would not know the difference. Instead of a concrete bathtub set in a glare of gravel, it was his idea to give them "a bit of real woodland—a rocky pool shut in from all smokestacks and trolley cars by elms and maples, screened around with river alder and dewberry and dogwood; with ferns down to the water's edge, and wild grapevines sprawling over the rocky ledges." The pool was to be made safe and sanitary as well, with ladders into the water, a life-rail around the edge, easy drainage and a large-volume supply, so that the "health cranks" could not complain that it was dangerous and unwholesome. To combine the necessary practical elements of one, with the careless beauty of the other, and this on a large enough scale to accommodate three or four hundred children at a time, was the task Mr. Jensen set himself, writes Ruth Dean in the *National Municipal Review* (New York). This is how he accomplished it:

"His first move was to shut out the noisy city, with thick belts of real country planting—not such tame garden vegetation as one sees on the average gentleman's country place (and alas in too many parks)—lilacs and snowballs and barberry and bridal wreath—but heavy country hedgerows with a backbone of elms, maples, lindens, ash, and an undergrowth of hawthorn, crab-apple, sumach, wild plum and cherry. The pool itself grew into two pools, a deep one—seven to eight feet in depth and about ninety feet in diameter, to take care of the older children and those who could dive—and a bigger, shallow pool, about four and one-half feet deep, two hundred and twenty feet long and from sixty to one hundred and thirty feet wide, for the little children. The bottom of both pools is of concrete, expansion-jointed in fifty-feet squares. The sides, also, to the coping, are of concrete, and the coping is of flat stones. This coping projects slightly above and over the gutter formed by the concrete and casts a shadow which quite conceals the gutter and to a large extent the life-rail.

"Around at least two-thirds of both pools runs a stretch of varying width which is paved with flat irregular stones so that the users of the pools may sun themselves, or rest between dips.

"The pools are fed ostensibly by a little waterfall that tumbles into the deeper pool; this pool is somewhat higher than the shallow one, and empties in turn into the shallow pool. Of course the waterfall does not do all of the work of feeding the pools, but is supplemented by several supply pipes in the bottom."

The most skilful feature of the whole scheme is the handling of the pool's borders so as to make the rock-work look "as if God had done it," a "no mean act of creation." Despite the handicaps due to the public character of the work and the necessity for extra precautions, the architect, we are told, has succeeded in transplanting a bit of nature around the pool. Flat rocks are laid to simulate the horizontal stratification of the natural rock formation. Layer is laid on layer with puddled clay for mortar, and the joints are raked out six inches or more. Pockets of earth are left everywhere for vines and wood plants, and the illusion of naturalness is further carried out by rough stepping-stones from the higher to the lower levels. As shown by the picture above, the pool immediately became a popular resort, with the boys and girls living in the neighborhood, and the result is that—

"In these sunny woodland pools, a few steps from flourishing factories, the city child has a taste of the country child's pleasures, and perhaps borrows a little grace for his soul from the pleasant ways of nature."

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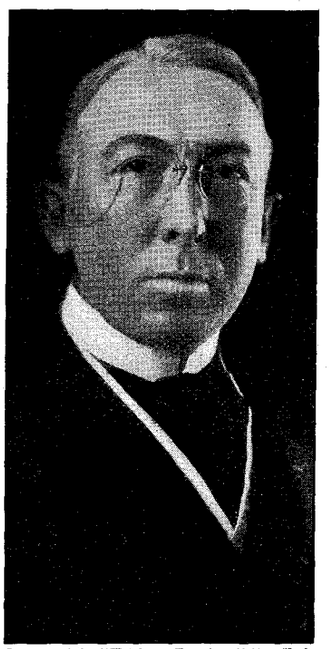
FUNDAMENTALISTS DEFEATED

"I THANK THE LORD that there are Fundamentalists," exclaimed a Liberal lay delegate to the Northern Baptist Convention at Indianapolis. "It's dangerous to run a locomotive without brakes." This view of the relation of the Fundamentalists to the denomination as a whole is, we are told, "chock full of sane philosophy," and it may have served to ease the overwhelming defeat of the Fundamentalists to "load" the denomination with a creed. Heavily outvoted, they lost at every important point, it seems, but the threatened split did not mature, and, judging by newspaper reports, the convention came to an end without apparent discord. Leaders of both factions are reported to have left before the concluding sessions, but not before the Progressives are said to have exacted a promise from the Fundamentalists not to try to "put anything over" during their absence. Both factions were harmonized in the election to the presidency of Rev. Frederick E. Taylor, of Indianapolis, described as a "fifty-fifty" Baptist because of his neutral attitude as between the two parties.



Courtesy of the "Watchman-Examiner," New York.

A "FIFTY-FIFTY" BAPTIST.

As Rev. Frederick E. Taylor, the new compromise president of the Northern Baptist Convention, is described in news dispatches.

The crucial test came when, by a vote of 1,264 to 637, the convention rejected the New Hampshire Confession of Faith as a denominational creed. This confession, framed by a committee in 1832, but never formally adopted or authoritatively imposed, has for many years been used by individual churches as their own. It declares, among other things, that "we believe the end of the world is approaching," and adds that Jesus Christ will return to reign on earth. No doubt the end of the world is coming, says the New York *Times*, to quote a lay view, "but to get up a scare about its imminence a prediction of more recent date should have been employed. In any case, the Fundamentalists were fighting a losing game," and "their 'radical' opponents carried the convention—for the New Testament. Thus progressive religion, after nineteen hundred years, gets back where it started. To be sure, the New Testament must be interpreted, and the variety of its interpretation has at divers times given a sudden impetus to the death rate; but the Baptist liberals stand only for its interpretation according to the individual conscience, which is about as fundamental a fundamental of their faith as could be imagined." If a little freedom in interpretation is allowed, says the Indianapolis *Star*, "that liberality should make for harmony rather than controversy." And it seems certain to the Brooklyn *Eagle* that Fundamentalists can force no creed on the Northern Baptists. As the *Eagle* views the results of the convention,

> "It is plainly indicated also that the men who contribute most heavily to denominational finances are satisfied with the trend toward academic freedom in theological seminaries, and that prosecution or persecution of liberal professors is unlikely, because the big givers of funds have a better organization than the Fundamentalists, and would maintain their grip despite an actual majority of communicants sympathizing with the Fundamentalists."

Their decisive defeat suggests that the numerical strength of the Fundamentalists has been overestimated, thinks the Springfield *Republican*. On the other hand, "it is shown to be not inconsiderable, and the interesting question still remains for determination whether the disagreement that has been aired at Indianapolis seriously threatens the unity of the denomination."

CHEAPENING THE COST OF CHARITY

THE REMARKABLE RECORD of raising and distributing $3,750,000 for charity at a cost of only one-half of one per cent. for collection and administration is what Cleveland has accomplished by placing its almsgiving on a business basis. The achievement is pointed out as one well worthy of imitation by those cities still harassed by the tag day, bazaar and irregular appeal which result in little actual relief but much duplication of effort and waste of funds. The Cleveland Community Fund supplies all the local agencies of charity and welfare work, without regard to religious creed, and also furnishes the city's quota to funds for foreign relief. It is aised and administered, we are told, by a group of men who command the confidence of the people. In return for concentrating their donations in this fund, says *The Christian Science Monitor* (Boston), the citizens of Cleveland are definitely guaranteed two things: "First, that no person in the city should knowingly be allowed to suffer from cold, hunger, or nakedness—and none did last winter, unless too proud to make his wants known—and, second, that they will not be bothered by appeals from any other source for charity or welfare purposes at home or abroad."

Cleveland has 110 institutions supported by the community fund. Each institution receives a check on the first of every month to cover its expenditures. Before this system was adopted, when each institution collected its own funds, it is said to have cost all the way from 15 to 40 per cent. to make the collections, and financial worries constituted an additional burden. During the past year, however, says the *Monitor*, the charity institutions got 99½ cents out of every dollar collected, and the fund itself earned between $95,000 and $100,000 in interest It goes without saying, then, that—

> "The Community Fund, with its business methods, is approved by those who give as well as by those who receive its bounties. The money is raised by assessing every business concern and every individual about whom an estimate can be obtained. Thus banks were assessed last year $91,000, and every penny of it was paid. Industrial concerns likewise were assessed, and they paid even when they were losing money. Workingmen in the plants were assessed one or two days' pay, and last year they subscribed $680,000, of which 97 per cent. was collected. This year, in the face of adversity and much unemployment, the working people of Cleveland have again subscribed $650,000, and workmen with jobs readily agreed to double their subscriptions when the Community Fund guaranteed to provide food, heat, and clothing for those who were out of work and penniless.
>
> "The knowledge which the committee is striving to drive home to the people of Cleveland is that every citizen, no matter whether he is a day laborer or a bank president, has some responsibility for the welfare of his city, each according to his means. And so, out of its past experience, the committee is evolving larger plans for the future. The population of Cleveland is approximately 1,000,000. It is estimated that 250,000 should be able to give something for charity and welfare work. From a survey it has made the committee has divided these quarter of a million citizens into the following classes: 100,000 who can give 10 cents a week, 50,000 about 20 cents, 50,000 about 30 cents, 15,000 about 40 cents, 10,000 about 50 cents, and five groups of 5,000 each able to give $1, $2, $4, $6, $10, respectively. If that plan is put into operation next year, Mr. Charles E. Adams, chairman of the Community Fund, believes that the Cleveland Community Fund will have over $8,000,000 for charity and welfare work, without any serious drain upon the incomes of its contributors."

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Factory Service for the First Nine Months Has Been Less Than One-Third of That Required by Any Previous New Cadillac in a Like Period

Was ever an automobile so amazingly dependable as the Type 61 Cadillac?

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Even this pointed tribute to Type 61 dependability is overshadowed by the positive expressions of praise from owners, many of whom have attained high mileage under all conditions of travel.

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In fact, owners of the car are unanimous in proclaiming Type 61 the greatest Cadillac ever produced.

What bears them out in this verdict, and establishes completely Type 61 preeminence, is the fact that all former production schedules have been exceeded and that numerous cities report the largest Cadillac sales in their history.

CADILLAC MOTOR CAR COMPANY, DETROIT, MICHIGAN
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C A D I L L A C

Standard of the World

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CURRENT - POETRY

Unsolicited contributions to this department cannot be returned.

FROM Isaak Walton down the literature of fishing is immense, but who remembers much poesy about fish? The subject "Fish" starts, a smile unless we think of it as on the table; but D. H. Lawrence, the famous English novelist, writes a long poem for the *English Review* (June) on fish regarded sympathetically, imaginatively. It is too long to quote entire, which is a pity, but we give some significant parts:

FISH

By D. H. Lawrence

Fish, oh Fish,
So little matters!

Whether the waters rise and cover the earth
Or whether the waters wilt in the hollow places,
All one to you.

Aqueous, subaqueous,
Submerged
And wave-thrilled.

As the waters roll
Roll you.
The waters wash,
You wash in oneness
And never emerge.

Never know,
Never grasp.

Your life a sluice of sensation along your sides,
A flush at the flails of your fins, down the whorl of your tail,
And water wetly on fire in the grates of your gills;
Fixed water-eyes.

Himself,
And the element.
Food, of course!
Water-eager eyes,
Mouth-gate open,
And strong spine urging, driving;
And desirous belly gulping.

Fear also!
He knows fear.
Water-eyes craning,
A rush that almost screams,
Almost fish-voice
As the pike comes . . .
Then gay fear, that turns the tail sprightly, from a shadow.

Food, and fear, and *joie de vivre*,
Without love.

The other way about:
Joie de vivre, and fear, and food,
All without love.

Quelle joie de vivre
Dans l'eau!
Slowly to gape through the waters,
Alone with the element;
To sink, and rise, and go to sleep with the waters;
To speak endless inaudible wavelets into the wave;
To breathe from the flood at the gills,
Fish blood slowly running next to the flood, extracting fish-fire.

To be a fish!

So utterly without misgiving
To be a fish
In the waters.

Loveless, and so lively!
Born before God was love,
Or life knew loving.
Beautifully beforehand with it all.

Admitted, they swarm in companies,
Fishes.
They drive in shoals.
But soundless, and out of contact.
They exchange no word, no spasm, not even anger.
Not one touch.
Many suspended together, forever apart,
Each one alone with the waters, upon one wave with the rest.
A magnetism in the water between them only.

But sitting in a boat on the Zeller Lake
And watching the fishes in the breathing waters
Lift and swim and go their way—
I said to my heart, Who are these?
And my heart couldn't own them. . . .

A slim young pike, with smart fins
And grey-striped suit, a young cub of a pike
Slouching along away below, half out of sight,
Like a lout on an obscure pavement. . . .

Aha, there's somebody in the know!

But watching closer
That motionless deadly motion,
That unnatural barrel body, that long ghoul nose . . .
I left off hailing him.

I had made a mistake, I didn't know him,
This grey, monotonous soul in the water,
This intense individual in shadow,
Fish alive.

I didn't know his God,
I didn't know his God.

Which is perhaps the last admission that life has to wring out of us.

I saw, dimly,
Once a big pike rush,
And small fish fly like splinters.
And I said to my heart, There are limits
To you, my heart;
And to the one God.
Fish are beyond me.

Other Gods
Beyond my range . . . gods beyond my God. . . .

They are beyond me, are fishes.
I stand at the pale of my being
And look beyond, and see
Fish, in the outerwards,
As one stands on a bank and looks in.

I have waited with a long rod
And suddenly pulled a gold-and-greenish, lucent fish from below,
And had him fly like a halo round my head,
Lunging in the air on the line.

Unhooked his gorping, water-horny mouth,
And seen his horror-tilted eye,
His red-gold, water-precious, mirror-flat bright eye;
And felt him beat in my hand, with his mucous, leaping lifethrob.

And my heart accused itself,
Thinking: *I am not the measure of creation.*
This is beyond me, this fish.
His God stands outside my God.

And the gold-and-green pure lacquer-mucous comes off in my hand,
And the red-gold mirror-eye stares and dies,
And the water-suave contour dims.

But not before I have had to know
He was born in front of my sunrise,
Before my day.
He outstarts me.
And I, a many-figured horror of daylight to him,
Have made him die.

Fishes,
With their gold-red eyes, and green-pure gleam, and under-gold,
And their pre-world loneliness,
And more-than-lovelessness,
And white flesh;
They move in other circles.

In the beginning
Jesus was called The Fish . . .
And in the end.

It must be grateful to any wanderer to hear the home call in such heartfelt tones as in the following lines. They are dedicated to Miss Coolbrith, who has been sojourning long in the East. Her name conjures up the California days of Bret Harte, as she figured in the circle of which he was a member. She is now known as "California's poet laureate," and the San Francisco *Call* prints this:

CALLING

To Ina Donna Coolbrith
Alameda, May 29, 1922
By Harry Noyes Pratt

The skies of blue that bend above the bay
Seem listening for your voice; and all
The rounded hills lift up their heads and call,
But hear no echo. Down the sunny day
The soft winds wander, but I hear them say
They can not find you; and the birds that fly
Across the hillside seek in vain. The shy
Wild flowers droop, and wonder why you stay.
Beneath the same blue sky the old friends wait;
The flowers bloom, the birds sing sweet and clear—
And hark! The waves that break in snowy foam
Against the rocks that guard the Golden Gate
Are calling to you—surely you must hear!—
The throbbing summons, "Home!
Come home! Come home!"

The Harvard Advocate has issued its first poetry number and there's not a scrap of *vers libre* in it. How the knell sounds! It starts off with a little essay on "Undergraduate verse" and protests it wishes no consideration from that fact. "The writers who have contributed to this issue are earnest; they resent classification as dilettante; they do not want to be spared the world's true verdict at the sacrifice of the world's true standards of recognition." So we append a specimen:

FRAGMENT

By Burke Boyce

Make me a song with a light-hearted melody,
Gather me clusters of may-flowers and thyme.
Go to the brook-side and find there a shell to be
Soft elfin trumpet to echo my rhyme.

Call from the cowslip the bee with his blundering,
Spread out a carpet of gossamer light.
Summon the storm-cloud to boom forth its thundering—
Sprinkle the first crystal dews of the night.

Through forest and meadow-land set the song rollicking,
Hill-top and valley shall chorus it back;
Over a young world it dances a-frollicking,
Taking for high-road the wild heron's track.

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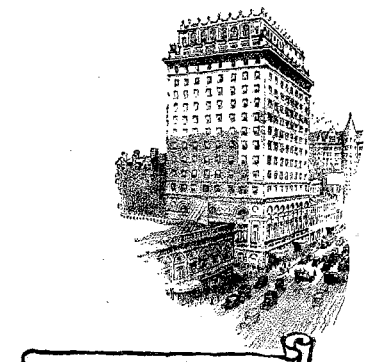
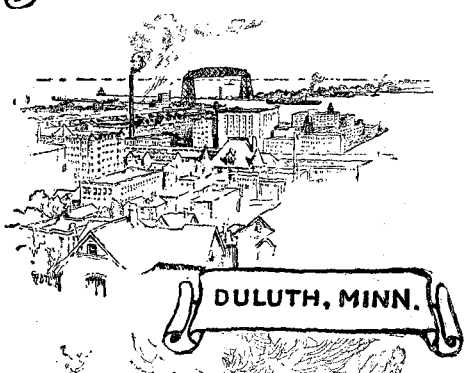
Wherever you go Have a White Owl





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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

THE TWELVE GREATEST WOMEN IN AMERICA

The wise and god-like Pericles,
As quoted by Thucydides,
Gave utterance to thoughts like these:

"That woman is of best renown
Who is least talked of in the town,
Whether they praise or run her down."

"I never shall agree to that!"
Says Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt.

THE LEARNED PROFESSOR who wrote those lines, comments *The Nation* (New York), in presenting them to the public, "was himself wise in that he did not reveal whether he agrees with Pericles or with Mrs. Catt." This point is of particular importance, not only because the whole country has been somewhat stirred up of late over the question of the twelve greatest living American women, but also because Mrs. Catt seems to have been put in first place in the majority of the dozens of lists thus far reported. She has gracefully declined the honor, and issued a list of her own, with Charlotte Perkins Gilman at the top, but newspaper opinion continues to give her the first position.

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FIRST ON MOST LISTS.

Carrie Chapman Catt, leader of the Woman Suffrage Movement in America, is the first choice in the recent wide-spread "slate-making" to determine the twelve greatest living American women.

The whole matter was started by the query of a Chilean woman, Miss Graciela Mandujano, who applied to the League of Woman Voters for information as to the twelve greatest women living in the United States. Miss Mandujano was the Chilean official delegate to the Baltimore Convention of the National League of Women Voters, which met early in June. The League put her question up to the country at large, and the country at large showed immediate interest. The New York *Times* was among the first authorities out with a list. In presenting its list, however, the *Times* announced that, "the twelve greatest women in the United States are women who have never been heard of outside of their own homes." Thus it planted itself squarely beside the ancient sage whose wisdom, put into a jingle, is quoted at the head of the column. "Certainly, if self-abnegation and fortitude and tireless work are the marks of greatness," comments *The Nation*, "great women are to be found in the vast majority of our homes. Martyrs may lean toward these domestic virtues, but greatness of other sorts demands active qualities, among them a belief that one's work is of infinite importance, and a determination to keep driving at it at all costs." Recognizing this fact, the *Times* suggests the following list of twelve women who have achieved greatness, "as greatness goes in our modern American life":

Geraldine Farrar
Edith Wharton
Carrie Chapman Catt
Molla Mallory
Alice Paul
Ida Tarbell
Jane Addams
Amy Lowell
Minnie Maddern Fiske
M. Carey Thomas
Mary Pickford
Agnes Repplier.

There were, naturally, almost as many authorities in disagreement with this list as there were persons of prominence who took the trouble to make out lists of their own, and were able to get them published. The *Times*, commenting on its own slate, after having seen "several dozen" others, remarks that it still sticks to its original twelve. However, admits the editor:

It is only just to acknowledge one omission. Lillian Russell Moore, who was alive when that list was drawn up, tho she died before readers of the *Times* saw it the next morning, was so widely and deeply appreciated in obituary comment that it was clear that her contemporaries, at least, regarded her as one of the great figures of the time.

A GREAT NOVELIST.

Edith Wharton's name appears most frequently, next to that of Mrs. Catt, on the various lists.

Leaving aside the numerous compilations of ribald intent, one tendency has been remarked as general in most lists of the twelve greatest. A woman—or a man—who holds an office, whether political, reformatory or social, is apt to think that holding office is the essence of greatness. So we have a good many lists overloaded with presidents of this, that and the other organization, all estimable ladies, but few of them of any overmastering distinction. Several lists compiled in Philadelphia show that greatness, according to the notions of that city, consists in being the wife of an elected person or a contributor to *The Saturday Evening Post*.

Of course the whole thing depends on definitions, and yet the coincidences in the various published lists are more remarkable than their

STAR AND MANAGER.

Mary Garden, of the Metropolitan and Chicago Opera Companies, has a well-recognized place.

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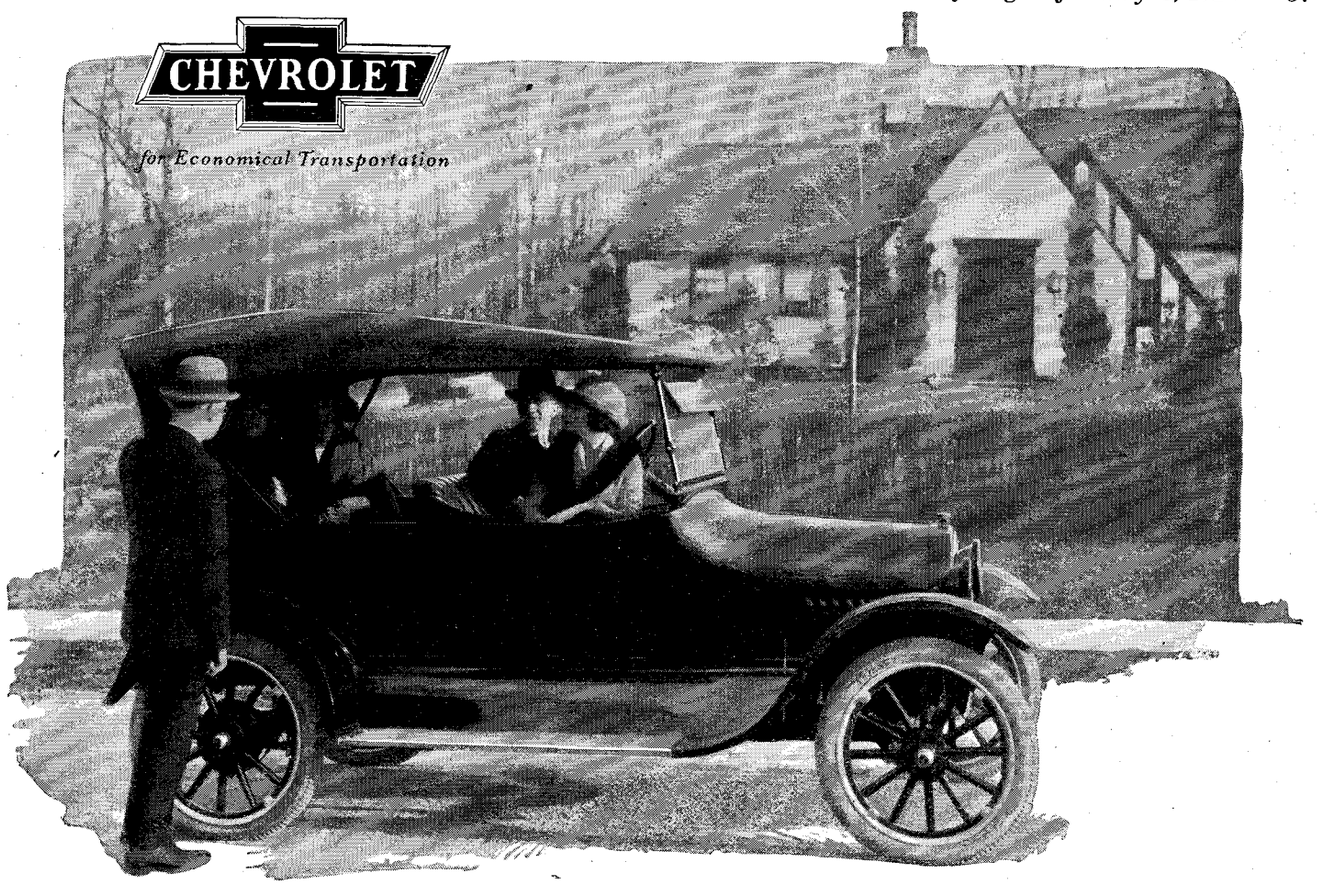

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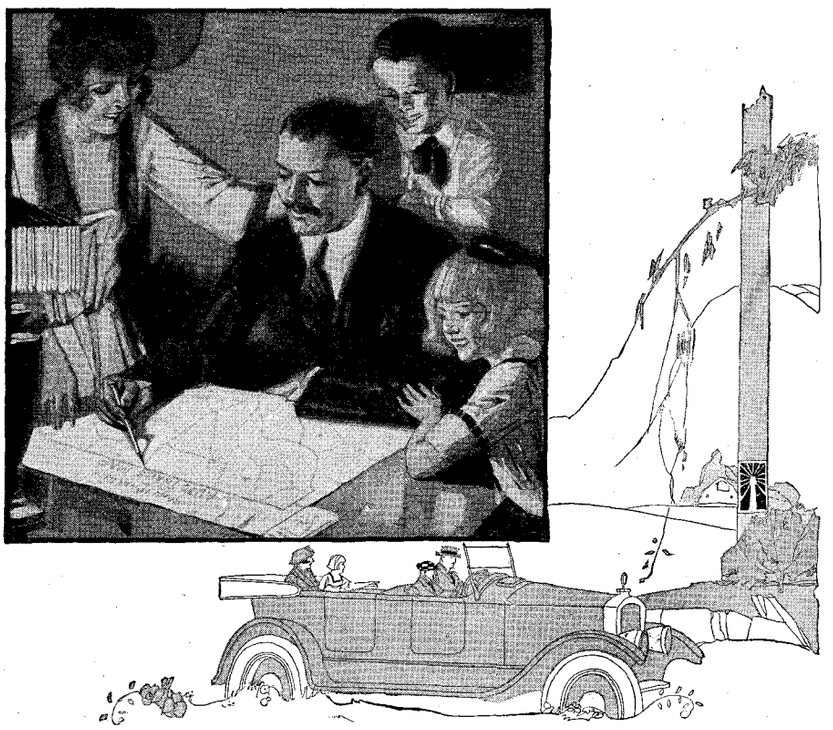

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

divergences. Two names have appeared on every serious list that has come to our attention—Carrie Chapman Catt and Edith Wharton. The names of Jane Addams and Geraldine Farrar are almost as frequent. Here are four distinguished women of quite different types and different fields of eminence whose merit seems to be universally recognized. If the published lists could be taken as representing the general opinion, it could be said that these four are generally regarded as the greatest living American women. But of course the published lists represent only the minority

A COLLEGE PRESIDENT.

Miss M. Carey Thomas, who recently retired as president of Bryn Mawr, is placed among the leaders.

that is at least literate enough to read the papers, if it were left to a universal plebiscite, the vote would probably show that our twelve greatest females are eleven movie actresses and the woman—it must have been a woman—who invented henna.

Against our intimation of doubt as to the feasibility of combining a first-rate home and a first-rate career the Brooklyn *Eagle* replies by citing Louise Homer, Ernestine Schumann-Heink, Katherine Fullerton Gerould, and others. The point is well taken; but we believe none of these would generally be considered as "great" as the twelve we have suggested; and the six married women on that list, tho doubtless they all made homes—some of them several homes in quick succession—have never borne any children. However, let the argument go on; it may clear up some rather hazy concepts of greatness.

The fact that none of the women picked out by *The Times* have had any children, and that practically all of the "great women" selected by other authorities are childless, causes a degree of comment only less imposing than that started by the original question. A nomination for the list is thus made by the Philadelphia *Public Ledger:*

Our candidate is the woman who will be

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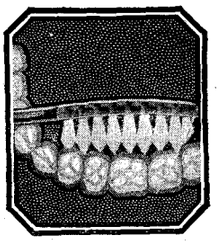
Dr. West's TOOTH BRUSH

WECO Product

Cleans Teeth Better



Cleans INSIDE

Cleans OUTSIDE

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A brush for every member of the family—lettered A to F

1. Brush upper outside down.

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3. Brush lower outside up.

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Dr. West's Tooth Brush is purposely small—only nine rows of bristles—notice the slightly concave shape and how the bristles are set—how they are trimmed and braced near the top—and how the brushing surface conforms to the teeth.

Glance at the four photographs at the right—the proper way to clean your teeth. Never brush up *and* down with the teeth in contact because this method will injure the gum tissue and crowd the gums *away* from the teeth. Brush the upper teeth *down* outside and inside and brush the lower teeth *up* outside and inside.

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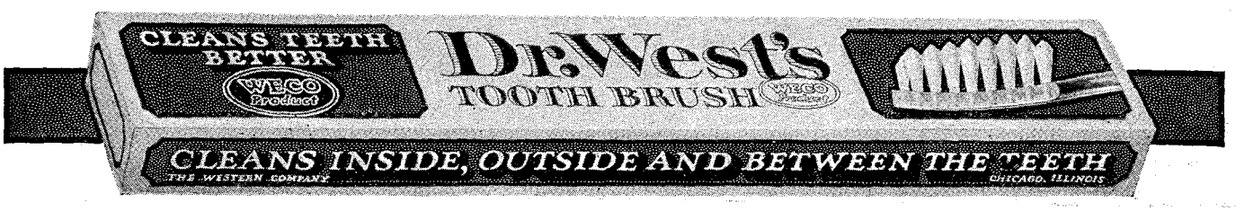

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RESEARCH GLEAMS

Gleam 3

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Continued

regarded as the greatest exponent of these qualifications: As the mother of at least two healthy children; as one possessed of all the lore of the household that has been accumulated by the race following the discovery that the friction of two sticks produces fire, and sufficiently master of it to be its administrator, not its slave; as one who gathers her children at her knee and teaches them to face the world in faith and unafraid; as a conserver of the finer things of life, its tenderer and more intimate susceptibilities. In short, we nominate the Unknown Mother.

A GREAT ACTRESS.

Minnie Maddern Fiske shares honors with Julia Marlowe, Ethel Barrymore, Maude Adams and Mary Shaw.

But even conceding a niche for the anonymous home-maker, says the Springfield *Republican:*

The task is not greatly narrowed. There remains a choice of other occupations, and the problem of relative values. There might, for example, be two women scientists, both of them "greater" than any woman author. Some suggestion may be afforded by the voting by a representative jury in 1920 for the Hall of Fame for women. It was then a condition that a candidate to be eligible must have been dead ten years. Eighteen classes were recognized, but final nominations were made in only six classes—authors; educators and missionaries; philanthropists, reformers, home or social workers, scientists, musicians, painters, sculptors, etc.; eminent women outside the foregoing classes (the omitted classes including preachers, engineers, physicians, inventors, soldiers, lawyers, statesmen, business men, etc.) It will be remembered that only one woman was finally elected—Alice Freeman Palmer, educator.

But the Chilean writer who propounded the present much-discussed question apparently realized the difficulty of applying such an abstract term as greatness. She specified that the "twelve greatest women" whose names she sought must represent as

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wide as possible a range of occupation, residence and temperament, and must have made their own way without the assistance of father or husband. It is perhaps not without significance that those compilers who have borne these conditions in mind have mentioned a good many women without husbands. It might otherwise be difficult to say that they had given no assistance. Many compilers, however, have quite ignored the terms mentioned, or have preferred to make their selections without being thus hampered. It was probably to have been expected that many such judges have indicated a preference for women whose special field of active interest has coincided with their own. The names of suffragists, club women and social workers have frequently appeared.

A SOCIAL WORKER.

Jane Addams's name is missing from only a very few of the lists.

But who are the twelve women meeting the Chilean conditions? Most of the serious lists agree in including Carrie Chapman Catt, M. Carey Thomas and Jane Addams. Many name Edith Wharton, altho some prefer Frances Hodgson Burnett, and the names of Mary E. Wilkins Freeman and Mary Roberts Rinehart frequently occur. Geraldine Farrar is probably the most frequently mentioned musician, but many name Mary Garden and some Louise Homer. Actresses included in the composite list are Minnie Maddern Fiske, Maude Adams and Mary Shaw. The New York *Times*, which was one of the first to venture its judgment, named many who are pretty generally agreed upon. Its selections of Molla Mallory and Mary Pickford were perhaps most questioned, but the attempt plainly was to meet the condition of "as wide as possible, a range of occupation" and if popularity be a fair criterion "Our Mary" would surely score high on popular referendum.

Even such an eminent jury as the one which names the American dead for the Hall of Fame would doubtless fail in making out a list of living women which would satisfy the great majority of people. Everybody is entirely free to make his own choice. And it is not a fruitless occupation; it is a good thing to know who our prominent American women are and

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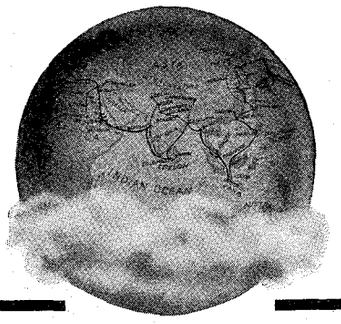

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

to consider why they are worthy of distinction, of support and of emulation.

Miss Mandujano, who asked the question that started all the list-making, has her own pertinent comment to make upon the lists, especially the *Times* list, with its reference to the fact that most of the "great" women have not been home-makers. She writes to the editor of the *Times:*

I wish to refer to that little paragraph at the end of your article in which you say: "It may be remarked that six of the twelve (superwomen) have never married; and, if memory is right, the married ones have not produced a single child. Let those who think it is easy to manage a first-rate career and a first-rate home simultaneously find an explanation for that." It leaves the discouraging impression that perhaps, after all, women's efforts are, if not harmful, at least futile, vain and useless.

I agree with you, and think that everybody does, that the greatest women of all ages are probably those who "have never been heard of outside of their own homes, and seldom appreciated there."

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AN OPERA SINGER.

The "slate-makers" are much in favor of Geraldine Farrar, *prima donna.*

On the other hand, millions of children in your big cities are today growing healthier, have happier homes and better schools, thanks to the efforts of some women who, not blest with a home of their own, have struggled and succeeded in securing for them a better chance in life. I consider these to be mothers in the highest sense of the word.

To manage a first-rate home is in itself to manage a first-rate career, which takes a woman's whole efforts. Unfortunately, in these days it is economically impossible for the great majority of women to follow this career. Greater and greater numbers of women must work to support the home and even neglect their children in doing so.

Here again the efforts of some women without a family are helping to obtain better working conditions.

Of course, there are those who absolutely refuse making a home because they prefer their work. Their number, we may be sure, is almost negligible when compared with the large number of men, bachelors either from choice or because they refuse to choose.

Many women have refused marrying because they have not met the right man, and the chances they have had were undesirable, perhaps. Would you blame a woman who did not go below her standard just for the sake of marrying?

If we were to apply the same ethical rule to men and women, would you condemn also the type of man who avoids marriage in order to make a successful career? Or the man who is successful in business in spite of his home, that is to say, who fails as a husband and a father?

Many women are doing double duty now. Don't be too hard on them if they fail to do both things well!

A woman who signs herself simply, "Homemaker" criticizes the *Times* list on the ground that it includes "a tennis champion and a movie actress." They may be well known, she argues, but does that make them great or even greatest? By way of introducing a list of her own, she comments:

It is a curious anomaly of all languages that the superlative often has a lower value than the positive; for one may be the greatest of an inferior group without deserving the title of a great woman; one who must possess inherent qualities of mind and character worthy to be looked up to, as well as a clever accomplishment. Where are the living women who can fitly be called great in the same breath with Julia Ward Howe, Alice Freeman Palmer, Charlotte Cushman, Maria Mitchell, and others of a past generation? But under the limitation of being the greatest of a secondary group, one might accept the following:

Philanthropist—Jane Addams.
Civic and social worker — Lillian Wald.
Essayist — Agnes Repplier.
Novelist—Edith Wharton.
Poet—Josephine Peabody or Sara Teasdale.
Actress—Mrs. Fiske.
Painter—Cecilia Beaux.
Sculptor—Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney.
Composer—Mrs. Beach.
Publicist—Ida Tarbell.
Politician—Mrs. Catt.
Feminist—M. Carey Thomas.

To be the successful administrator of a college is not the same as being a great educator. And where among all our fine teachers is the outstanding woman educator, such as was Mark Hopkins? All of which goes to confirm your opinion, Mr. Editor, that so far, at least, women have done more valuable work under the leadership of men than independently. How pleasant the world would be, however, if credit were given where credit is due—if doctors, following the beau-geste of the conductor of an orchestra in response to applause, should wave an enthusiastic hand for the nurses to stand up to be cheered; if superintendents of schools should speak the true word that our children could not be educated were it not for thousands of consecrated women teachers; and so on ad infinitum, closing with a chorus of male relatives in praise of those inconspicuous but important women who continue the race, feed it, clothe it, nurse

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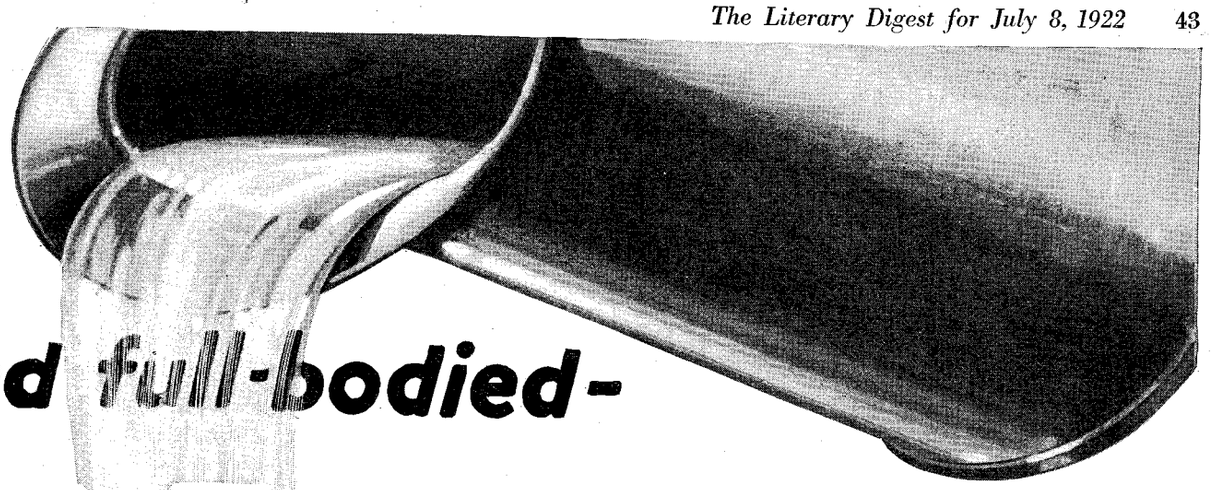

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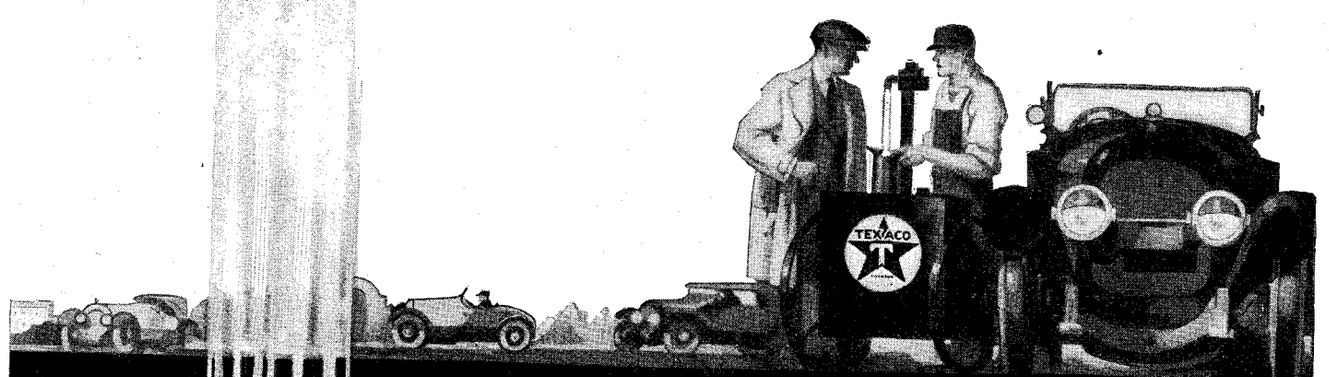

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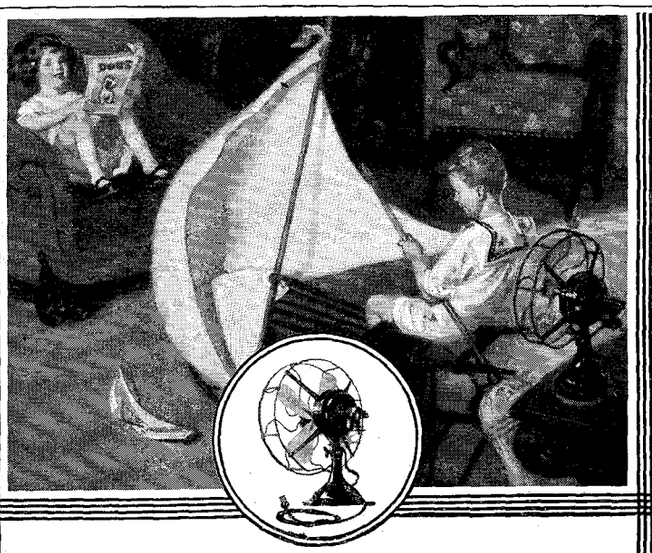

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Other additions and changes in the two lists presented are suggested by a number of leading women citizens consulted by the New York *Evening Post*. Mrs. Catt heads most of the lists, and votes are cast for Julia Marlowe, Mabel Boardman, Cecilia Beaux, Helen Keller, Zona Gale, Ella C. Boole, and Judge Jean H. Norris. Other lists urge the inclusion of Mrs. Isabelle M. Lewis, expert astronomer of the United States Naval Observatory at Washington, a woman scientist of high standing. The inevitable jokesmith suggests a list including "Lydia Pinkham, Mrs. Jiggs, Krazy Katt (who appears to be a woman), The Demi-Virgin, Beatrice Fairfax (tho I hear 'she' is a bald-headed man), the powerful Katinka, and Becky, the Beautiful Bootlegger." *The Nation*, returning to the *Times*' list—objects:

Certainly we can not let any contest in greatness come to a close without casting about 900,000 votes for Margaret Sanger, who, we believe, has done more for the freedom of women than Carrie Chapman Catt and Alice Paul and both of their organizations rolled into one. Consequently if Agnes Repplier will kindly step off into obscurity we will put Margaret Sanger in her place. Cecilia Beaux must go in; we consider her a greater artist than Mary Pickford. Emma Goldman is a great woman and an American despite the fact that we disagree with her about almost everything and that the house committee has stricken her from the rolls of this rather exclusive country club called the United States. As a publicist she makes Ida Tarbell seem inconsiderable. Florence Kelley must go in even if it means that Geraldine Farrar goes out; and either Ethel Barrymore or Julia Marlowe must take the place of Mrs. Fiske.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, whose name headed most of the lists, was asked by the New York *Herald* to prepare her own list. Her selection ran:

Charlotte Perkins Gilman, Jane Addams, Mrs. Raymond Robins, M. Carey Thomas, Julia C. Lathrop, Mary Roberts Rinehart, Mary Bradford, Dr. Katharine Bement Davis, Anne Morgan, Ella Boole, Cecilia Beaux and Maud Wood Park.

Mrs. Catt's comment upon her own choice is quoted as follows:

I place Charlotte Perkins Gilman first, because there was a period in the woman's movement when she brought out first one book and then another—the greatest of which, in my opinion, was "Woman and Economy"—which were scientifically done and widely read by all classes of people. And I credit those books with utterly

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revolutionizing the attitude of mind of the entire country, indeed of other countries, as to woman's place.

Jane Addams, one of the greatest of our women, started the settlement movement which now every city has taken up, establishing not only one settlement but many settlements. She made Hull House in Chicago a success, and she traveled in other States, showing what could be done in this work and how a woman of the favored class could become friendly and helpful to the women of smaller opportunity.

Mrs. Raymond Robins, a woman of means, education and opportunity, has devoted many years to organizing working women and helping them to help themselves to better conditions, and then to secure laws for their protection. She is just retiring from the National Woman's Trade Union League, but is president of the international organization.

Miss M. Carey Thomas, who recently retired as president of Bryn Mawr College, is not only a pioneer—has, in fact, blazed the trail for other women to follow in the matter of scientific higher education—but she has opened up avenues to the young women of the country.

Julia C. Lathrop is best known as the chief of the Children's Bureau, but she was made chief of that bureau because of her previous work for the welfare of children. By consecrated devotion to this work she has lifted the whole plane of child welfare above that of any other country. She went into office before the Wilson Administration and remained all through those two terms.

We have a great many women writers of note and influence, and it would be difficult to pick out one and say she is superior to all others, but my favorite is Mary Roberts Rinehart.

Mary Bradford was Superintendent of Public Instruction in Colorado. She reorganized the schools of that State and graded all country schools as town schools, and was one of the pioneers in doing that kind of work. Her services were recognized by her election to the presidency of the National Educational Association.

Dr. Katharine Bement Davis is acknowledged to be a leader and great builder in the line of social reform. For many years she was head of Bedford, where for the first time psychological experiments were made with girls. Then she became Commissioner of Corrections under the late Mayor Mitchel, of New York, and now is serving in her chosen field under the Rockefeller Foundation, and is known the world round as an authority on the social evil.

Anne Morgan deserves a place in the list of the twelve greatest living American women. She has done a great thing in helping to rehabilitate France, raising the money here and directing the work there.

The temperance movement has been one of the greatest factors in American life in the last century and was led by great women. The pioneers are gone, but among those who carry on I consider Ella Boole, president of the New York State Christian Temperance Union, the greatest.

While American art does not as yet stand out with great distinctness compared with European art, there have been many creditable women artists. Perhaps the best known and probably the most superior is Cecilia Beaux.

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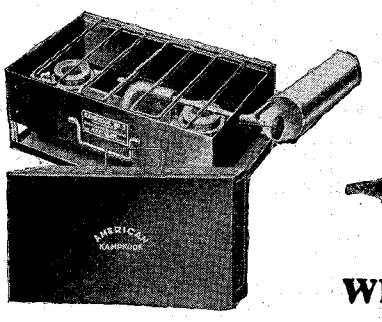

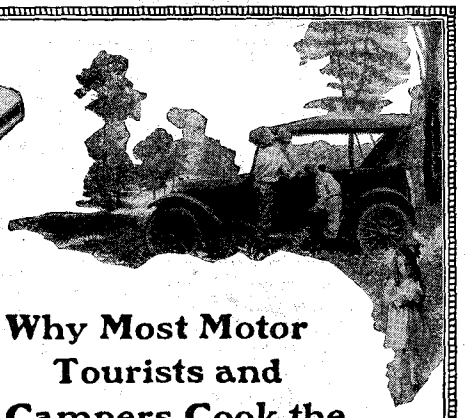

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THE TRUE STORY OF BEAVER-WOMAN, A KIDNAPED INDIAN WIFE

WHERE do we get our ideas of the lives led by Indian women in the days before the primitive civilization of those all-but-vanished tribes was destroyed by collision with stronger Europeans? We have Longfellow's story of Minnehaha, his character of old Nakomis, and a few brief references in our school histories to the degraded position of the Indian squaw. Minnehaha is rather too romantic, and the school histories are altogether too bleak and uninteresting, say the writers of a new book of Indian stories, which are prepared to show primitive Americans through the eyes of anthropologists. The writers, each a specialist in some phase of Indian life, have written numerous scientific monographs, now gathering dust on many library shelves, but in this new volume, "American Indian Life," by Several of Its Students (Huebsch), they have tried to give the color and drama of Indian civilization, while retaining its essential reality. The story of Beaver-woman, which constitutes one of the chapters of the volume, is said to give a genuine idea of the positions of women among the Plains Indian. The author is Robert H. Lowie, associate Professor of Anthropology at the University of California. An old grandmother of the Crow Tribe, as Professor Lowie sets his scene, is telling a story to her grandchildren. It runs:

There was a young Crow maiden named Beaver-woman who was as good-looking as any girl the Crows had ever known. She was neither too tall nor too short, her waist was slim, and her nose was as straight as a nose can be. She made the finest moccasins in all the tribe and knew how to embroider them with the prettiest quill designs. Throughout the camp there was no one for whom she did not have a kind word. The young men respected her, for they knew she would not romp with them as some girls did, and those older ones who had been on the warpath were eager to take her to wife. Yet tho one suitor after another came to offer horses to her father, the beautiful girl refused them all. At length her parents grew impatient and scolded her. "What are you waiting for? Your brothers have need of horses. Do you expect Morningstar to come down from the sky and woo you?"

Then for the first time she spoke of her hopes. "One day when the grass was sprouting, I went to the creek to fetch some water. There my eldest brother's comrade, the one they call White-dog, spoke to me and courted me, then left with a war party. I have seen him in my dreams, returning with booty. He is bringing home horses; he will offer you more than all the other suitors together who have tried to buy me."

Then one of her brothers laughed in derision, and another good-naturedly, and still others kept their peace, while her mother mumbled, "Some dreams have come true and some only mock one. I liked the looks of the horses you refused."

But a few days later, when the cherries were ripe, White-dog came back with his party, driving eighty head of horses stolen from the Sioux. Many he allotted to his followers and many he gave away to his father's clansmen; but of the remainder he offered the twenty finest to the Beaver-woman's parents. Then she was happy and said, "My dream has come true." Her parents, too, were very glad, and she went to live in her husband's lodge.

White-dog had an older wife named Turtle, whom he had inherited from a brother killed in battle. Turtle did not like the newcomer, but White-dog would not allow her to abuse Beaver-woman. He was very proud of his young and beautiful wife. When the people moved camp, it was Beaver-woman who bore his buffalo-hide shield; and when he came back from the enemy with spoils, she was the one to dance with his bow or spear while Turtle and other women looked on with envy. There was one thing he prized even higher than her good looks, and that was her virtue. Other men were having all sorts of trouble with their wives, but he was sure of his. When he heard of a married woman eloping with her lover, he would say proudly, "My wife will soon be the only one who shall dare chop down the tree for the Sun Dance lodge"; for only a wife who had never erred was allowed to take part in this sacred rite.

All went well until one spring soon after Beaver-woman had borne her first child. You young men have your dancing-clubs to-day, some of you are Hot Dancers and others belong to the Big-Ear-Holes. That's the way we Crows used to have it in the old days, only we had *real* societies, the Foxes and the Lumpwoods. They didn't just dance and feast; they tried to be brave in war and each society sought to outdo the other. But they fought in another way, too. Sometimes it happened that a Lumpwood or a Fox had once had a mistress who afterwards married into the other society. Then for a few days in the early spring he was allowed to kidnap her. No matter how badly he felt about it, her husband durst not protect her, it would have been a terrible disgrace. He must never take her back so long as he lived, or the whole camp would jeer at him for the rest of his days. Often a man might feel like fighting, but he would control himself and say, "She is nothing to me, take her." Then the people would praise him, saying, "That one has a strong heart."

Well, one day in the spring, a hooting was heard in camp. The Lumpwoods, headed by Red-eye, were ready to steal the Foxes' wives, and the Foxes had answered the call of challenge. White-dog was not greatly interested in these doings. He was lounging in his lodge, talking to his younger brother, Little-owl, while Beaver-woman was crooning a song over her baby. Of a sudden the tramping of feet was heard, the door-flap was rudely lifted and Red-eye's head was thrust through the opening. Beaver-woman faced him calmly. "What's the matter?" she asked.

He answered with a song:

"My sweetheart is the one I love,
I am taking her away."

"Go away, you're crazy," she said, "I have never been your sweetheart!"

"What, don't you remember what happened at the spring?"

"Yes, you were going to hug me and I drenched you with water. Go away to your real sweetheart."

But now Red-eye had entered the lodge with two of his companions and was about to lay hands on her. Then she knew that it was no jest, that he was falsely claiming

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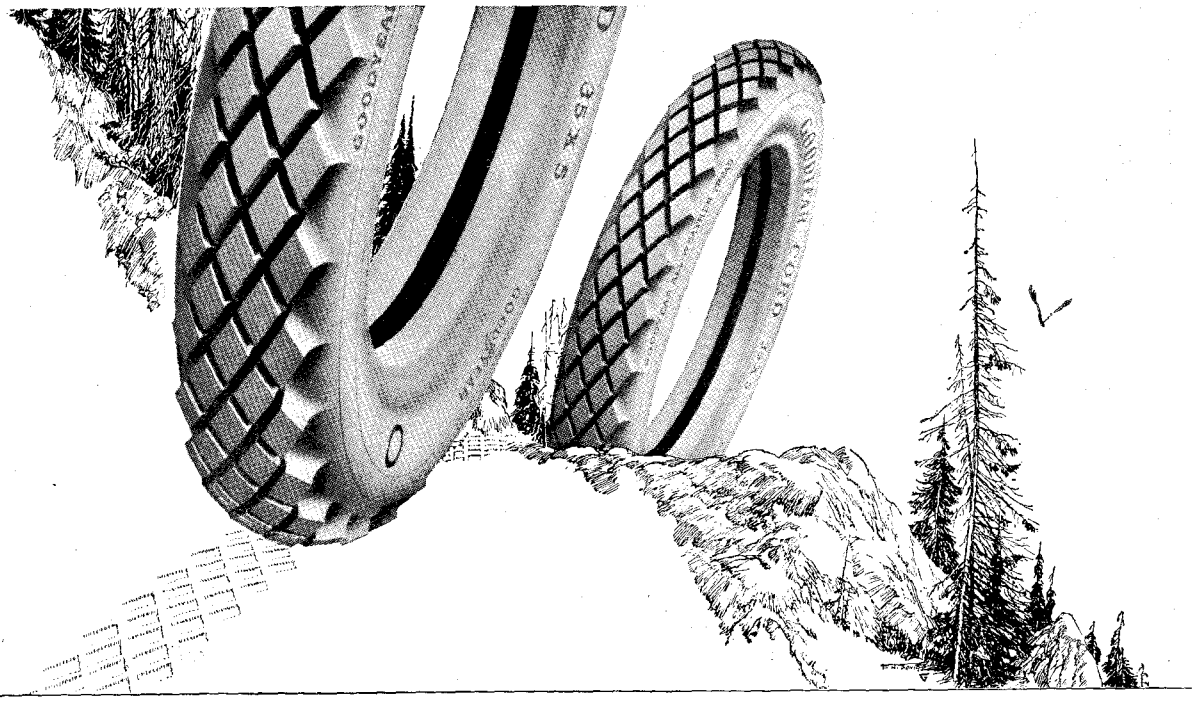

THE WORLD'S BEST KNOWN TREAD

The average motorist today, in almost any country, can identify a Goodyear Tire at a glance.

The attractive pattern of the All-Weather Tread is as familiar to his sight as the lines of the radiator on his car.

But not every man who recognizes this tread realizes how scientifically it is designed to its work.

It affords extreme traction, security and freedom from trouble, because it is built to deliver precisely these results.

If you will examine the All-Weather Tread you will see that it is made up of large blocks which overlap circumferentially.

This overlapping presents a continuous ground contact, which lessens vibration and strain.

The symmetrical placing of the blocks insures the car's running smoothly, without the slightest zigzag or side-thrust.

Being sharp-edged and keen, these blocks have no tendency to slide over slippery surfaces; on the contrary they cut deep and grip tight.

In snow and mud, in climbing out of car tracks, in starting and stopping, the All-Weather Tread digs in and clings, giving positive traction on almost every surface.

The diamond-shaped blocks always present a right angle to the direction of side-slip; against skidding they hold firm and true.

If you have the All-Weather Tread under you, you can motor in confidence, and with pronounced economy as well.

It is one of the important reasons why more people ride on Goodyear Tires than on any other kind.

Wherever you are, on highway or boulevard, look for this signature of the All-Weather Tread

GOODYEAR

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Partners in a Great Enterprise

MANY New York Central stockholders own only one or two shares — a savings nest-egg. But the holder of a few shares has the same satisfaction as the larger investor of taking part in the development of an important public service while providing an income for himself.

In his classic study of "Lombard Street," Walter Bagehot asserted that a citizen of Queen Elizabeth's time would have thought it no use inventing railways because he would have been unable to conceive the possibility of collecting the vast sums needed for their construction.

Even Bagehot, writing only fifty years ago, probably would have been amazed by the thought of attracting the capital for building a 13,000-mile railroad system like the New York Central.

Now nearing a century of public service, the New York Central Lines represent a property investment of **$1,753,000,000.** Against this investment stocks and bonds have been issued to the amount of only **$1,586,000,000**—that is, the value of the property is greatly in excess of the outstanding securities.

More than 120,000 individual investors and institutions have become partners in this great enterprise.

Railroad growth, to keep pace with the needs of American industry, depends upon a continuance of this public faith in railroads as investments, so strikingly shown by the widespread ownership of New York Central securities.

NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES

BOSTON & ALBANY – MICHIGAN CENTRAL – BIG FOUR – PITTSBURGH & LAKE ERIE
KANAWHA & MICHIGAN – TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL – AND THE
NEW YORK CENTRAL AND SUBSIDIARY LINES

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Continued

her as a one-time mistress, and she screamed aloud at her husband.

"He is lying, you know he is lying! Help me!" All this time White-dog was sitting in the rear of his lodge, stiff and silent. He knew the charge against his wife was false, and hatred filled him against her wanton accuser. He also knew that unless he fought for her now she was lost forever. But it was not a man's part to show resentment at such times. Just because no one in camp would believe in Red-eye's tale, he, White-dog, would be all the greater for having shown a strong heart. So with a stern face he turned to his wife and said, "They are calling you, go." But as they seized her, up sprang Little-owl, White-dog's younger brother, a gentle young man who loved Beaver-woman and had always shown respect for her instead of teasing her as most brothers-in-law do with their brothers' wives. He picked up a large butchering-knife from the ground and rushed at Red-eye crying, "You lie, you lie!" But now White-dog, too, leaped up and with his great strength pinioned his brother's arms behind his back. He wanted no scuffle when his wife was being kidnaped; it would have been a disgrace. Thus Red-eye dragged Beaver-woman away without interference.

The Lumpwoods had a grand feast and a dress parade on horseback, and Beaver-woman had to ride double with the greatest warrior in the society. They had drest her up in the finest elk-tooth dress and every one admired her good looks, but she was sad and could not hold back her tears. All the Foxes stood round about to see the spectacle, and among them was White-dog, looking on as if nothing had happened. For he wanted to show what a strong heart he had.

When the celebration was over, Beaver-woman had to live as the wife of Red-eye, whom she hated. One night she stole to White-dog's lodge and begged him to take her back. But White-dog got angry and bade her depart. "Do you believe he was ever my lover?" she asked.

He answered, "I do not believe it, but he has made the charge and seized you. Go back. I do not want people to sing songs in mockery of me." And when she lingered he thrust her out and struck her a blow—he who had never beaten her before. Then she mournfully retraced her steps toward her new home. But before she had gotten very far she felt a light tap on her shoulder. She turned about and faced not White-dog but his younger brother.

"The people here are bad," said Little-owl; "come, let us two flee. By the mouth of the Yellowstone there are Crows, too, and down the Missouri are the villages of the Corn-eaters. I have relatives among both; let us go and live with them." So in the same night they packed some dried meat and other necessaries and they started northward down the Yellowstone without being detected in camp.

But on the second day's journey they were espied by a group of scouting Cheyenne. Little-owl fought bravely, but was killed and scalped. Beaver-woman with her baby became a captive of the hostile tribe, and the leader of the party took her as his wife, when they got back to the Cheyenne camp. Her new husband was a great warrior and treated her kindly, but he was an elderly man and she could not love him as she had loved White-dog.

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She grieved, too, for gentle Little-owl who had died for love of her, and she longed to go back to her own people.

About a year later another Crow woman was brought to camp as a captive. That was a joyful day for Beaver-woman. Now she learned all the news about her own people. She heard that Red-eye was dead, killed by lightning, and all the Crows said it was because he had abducted an innocent woman. White-dog had not married again; he had even sent away Turtle, his elder wife. He was more famous as a brave than ever, for he had struck several enemies and stolen two picketed horses from the Sioux. The people talked about his recklessness and thought he would surely become a chief.

When Beaver-woman heard about her people, she was filled with a great longing to go back to them. "We are not far from our own people," she said, "let us run back there together. My husband is setting out against the Sioux; then we can escape." So they made their get-away and arrived in safety among their own tribe. Beaver-woman went straight to her first husband's lodge. She found him alone, smoothing an arrow-shaft. "They told me that other man was killed by lightning; I have come back," she said. But he hardly looked up.

"A man does not take back a kidnaped wife," he said, "go away." Then she saw that she had come in vain and, weeping, she went to her parent's home.

White-dog had always had a strong heart. But now the people were saying that he was positively foolhardy. When enemies were entrenched, he was the first to lead the attack; when a hostile camp was to be entered, he was the first to volunteer; he was always planning a raid against the Cheyenne or Sioux. But one time a Crow party returned wailing; White-dog had fallen in a reckless charge and they were bearing his corpse for burial among his people. His kinsfolk and the Foxes and all the tribe mourned his death, and the women in his family gashed themselves with knives to show their grief. But none grieved more or inflicted more cruel wounds upon herself than Beaver-woman, and for a whole year she wore ragged clothes, and let her hair hang down disheveled. Then, because she was still good-looking, men came once more to woo her, and at length, because her brothers urged her, she married an oldish man and bore him children. And her children, as they grew up, married and had children, too. But all her life she could not forget those early days when White-dog came and took her as his wife.

The old woman paused. One of the boys in her audience said:

"Thanks, grandmother, yours is a good story and a new one, too. What times! Aren't we happy now to live in peace, without being distributed by Sioux or Cheyenne and without the women being kidnaped by a society of our own?"

The old woman straightened up and looked at the youth with a disdainful glance. "You boys who go to school don't understand anything. The longer you stay there, the less sense you have. I once hoped to cut down the sacred tree in the Sun Dance! I bore White-dog's shield when the camp moved! I danced, holding his spear, with Turtle and all the other women looking on in envy! Little-owl died for love of me! White-dog threw away his life because he could not take me back!"

Copper, the *Anti-Toxin* for Sheet Metal Rust!

Copper—properly proportioned, puts into sheet steel a new measure of endurance and *resistance to rust* that cannot be attained without its help. It makes a new metal of steel. Soft and ductile of itself, copper is the martial music that adds the grit of fight wherever rust attacks. It is steel's *most effective* ammunition.

KEYSTONE

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in service has proved the world's standard sheet metal for endurance—for longer wear—for more service—for greater permanence from roofing, siding, gutters, spouting, culverts, tanks, flumes and all sheet metal work. Secure it from leading metal merchants and high class roofers. Our "Facts" booklet will interest you. If you use sheet metal of any type, we can furnish a product adapted to your needs. We combine good materials with the most approved manufacturing methods. The size and completeness of our organization includes among our twenty-seven works the largest sheet mill and tin mill plants in America, and provides every facility to furnish a diversified line of Sheet and Tin Mill products. But more than this—there is the spirit of service that puts these facilities into action, and keeps them working for you.

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High grade plates, carefully manufactured in every detail—grades up to 40 pounds coating. Also American Coke and Charcoal Bright Tin Plates.

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Manufactured by AMERICAN SHEET AND TIN PLATE COMPANY, *Pittsburgh, Pa.*

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What is Electricity to You?

ELECTRICITY is playing an important part in all manufacturing, commercial and social activities throughout the Nation. Comparatively few realize or appreciate exactly the extent to which they and all their activities are dependent upon electricity. To the world at large, however, the United States is known as the leader in electrical development and upon the continuing development of existing plants and of wasting water powers depends in great measure this Nation's ability to maintain its commercial and financial supremacy.

Owing to the great size of the United States, many differing methods of applying electricity are necessary to meet the diversity of manufacturing, commercial and social conditions. These are worked out in actual practice and through continuous and costly experiments with a view to securing the utmost efficiency in service so that every section of the country shall benefit and progress through this great agency of power and light.

More than 1,600,000 thrifty Americans have sensed the close relationship of electricity to the progress of agriculture and commerce—to the welfare of communities, states and the Nation as a whole. They have foreseen the great future of the electric light and power industry in its relationship to the great future of the Nation; they have realized that an industry which so closely touches the lives of the individual citizens and of the entire Nation must grow, and have invested their savings in the securities of that industry.

Here is an industry whose market covers the country and which must meet a demand for its product—electrical service—from customers now increasing at the rate of 500,000 per year.

National economic stability and progress demand fair treatment for this essential industry and the money invested in it, and the American people rapidly are realizing their self-interest in this matter. Investment in such an industry, whether it be by a customer of an electric light and power company, or by one who merely realizes the value of investing in an industry that will grow as the American Republic grows in strength and greatness, logically is safe both as to principal and return. 1,600,000 individual holders of securities already have found it so.

NATIONAL ELECTRIC LIGHT ASSOCIATION

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

NINE MEN GO FOR JUNGLE GOLD

NUGGETS of gold, so plentiful that they may be picked up by handfuls, are lying around in the bed of a certain interesting stream in the heart of Africa. The place is 600 miles from civilization, in the jungles of the Belgian Kongo, to be exact—or at least as exact as any one outside the secret can be under the present circumstances. Nine men, "including substantial citizens, regarded as hardheaded business men," have sailed away from New York in order to visit the gold-bearing stream and gather the nuggets that are awaiting the first comer. At least this is the theory told, with a wealth of substantiated detail, by a reporter for the New York *Times*. The party of gold-diggers, or perhaps gold-gatherers is more descriptive since they do not expect even to have to go to the trouble of digging, is so well equipped that it includes a lawyer, who will try to get Belgian concessions while others trace the nugget-paved stream. The existence of this El Dorado, we are informed, is vouched for by the supposed discoverer, who is the guide of the party. According to *The Times:*

He is Julius J. Dolgos, a chemical engineer, who has lived at Golden's Bridge, near Katonah, since the war. Serving in Africa in mounted forces during the war, his horse tumbled with him down a deep ravine, landing him by the side of a gold-paved brook. He picked up several handfuls of the precious metal, kept the secret after rejoining his fellow troopers and sold the nuggets after the war to a jeweler for $1,600, according to his story.

The expedition of nine members, backed by their own money and that of small capitalists in New York State, New York City and Connecticut, was arranged for after many long conferences in the office of Supervisor Edward P. Barrett of the Town of Bedford, near Katonah. Mr. Barrett is a lawyer and a man of substance. He investigated and pinned entire faith in the story of Dolgos. He interested neighbors and they interested friends.

The plan to send a party of Argonauts deep into Africa on a pioneering mission far more dangerous and difficult than that of crossing the plains or rounding the Cape in '49 has been seething for months in conferences in Katonah, in this city and in Connecticut. Capital of unknown amount has been raised and on Saturday off went the gold-seekers.

The secret has passed by whispers under the seal of confidence to scores, if not hundreds. It has been well kept, as such things go, but some one "sprang a leak" at Katonah after the expedition had departed on Saturday. Almost the whole countryside in that part of New York State has been admitted to some part or all of the secret. Relatives of the adventurous men and their backers exprest great indignation yesterday when they learned that the plans of the gold-seeking expedition had become public.

Those who sailed in the *Majestic* include Supervisor Barrett, Mr. Dolgos, A. C. Brower, Raymond Brower, Charles F.

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Ganung and Robert Eiseman, all of Katonah; Albert Pemberton of New York, William H. Odell, Jr., of South Norwalk, and Captain Carlos de Montanha of Brooklyn.

Mr. Barrett is going to Brussels to seek a concession from the Belgian Government for the right to mine, if they find gold. The others, it is supposed, are going to the Belgian Kongo at once to equip their expedition into the interior, where Dolgos believes he will be able to lead them to the mountain torrent whose bottom was a mosaic of nuggets. How their plans will be affected by publicity is not known. News of a gold strike has generally brought adventurers in swarms on the track of those believed to hold the secret of the place where the treasure was to be found.

Mrs. Edward P. Barrett, wife of the organizer of the expedition, said at Katonah that she knew nothing of the plans of her husband.

"It is a business trip," she said. "That is all that I can say about it."

The discovery by Dolgos is said to have been made in 1917. Operating with cavalrymen in the Belgian Kongo, he became lost in a jungle, according to the story told at Katonah. The vegetation was so thick as to conceal the ground from both horse and man, and the horse stept out into space and tumbled with the rider, rolling over and over again down the sides of a slope, their fall being broken by the thick growth, so that both escaped serious injury.

After readjusting his saddle and looking around, Dolgos walked his horse along the ravine. At first the ravine was dry, but he came upon a spring of water rising from a small basin. It flowed a short distance and then disappeared into another basin.

The thirsty trooper lay prone and drank. He noticed, as he told the story to people at Katonah, that the bottom of the basin was paved with yellow pebbles. Picking one up, he found it heavy and metallic. On being scratched it shone like gold. Dolgos filled his pockets.

Being lost in a wilderness and in danger of starvation, his wealth was of little immediate benefit to the soldier. He took his bearings carefully, however, and studied the landmarks, having the purpose then in mind of returning to make his fortune sometime after the war.

Dolgos wandered for days, husbanding scant rations. Finally he got on the trail of the cavalry and rejoined them. He said nothing to his companions about the find. He kept the nuggets concealed until after the war, when he had them assayed and sold them to the jeweler.

Dolgos, it was said, has lived at Golden's Bridge for two or three years. Whether he made previous attempts to interest capitalists before taking up the matter with Mr. Barrett is not known.

It is understood that Mr. Barrett thoroughly checked up the story of Dolgos's service in the Belgian Kongo, of his becoming lost, of his return to his column and of the sale of the nuggets to the jeweler. In what country the sale was made to the jeweler has not been disclosed.

The apparently complete proof that Dolgos picked up $1,600 worth of nuggets which lay in plain view in a spring was considered evidence sufficient to warrant the belief that millions more were to be picked up from the stream-beds in the vicinity, and possibly millions more by mining the rock from which the gold was washed. The deliberate organization of a large syndicate to exploit a secret gold discovery in a new part of the world is said to stand practically alone in the history of gold discovery.

"D--n! My Tire's Stolen!"

You don't worry much about that blowout until you get out and start to put on your spare—and find it isn't there! That's exasperating, and mighty expensive.

Cost of tire, loss of time, expense of sending for repair car—all could have been saved by a Powersteel Autowlock, costing $2.50. At that price, how can you afford to be without one?

POWERSTEEL AUTOWLOCK is made of a four-foot length of weather-proofed Yellow Strand Wire Rope, with a sturdy, non-pickable spring lock. Handy, compact, reliable—thousands in use daily. Get one for your spare tire. Price now $2.50, east of Rockies.

BASLINE AUTOWLINE, also made of famous Yellow Strand Wire Rope, is another dependable necessity. The original wire rope towline. Price now $4.95. POWERSTEEL TRUCKLINE, is a heavier line, for truck-towing. $8.65 with *plain* hooks; $10.10 with Snaffle Hooks.

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

WHEN MR. A KEEPS MR. B WAITING AT THE PHONE

PHILADELPHIA has "waked up," at least to the extent of taking action against certain bores and other objectionable features of the telephone world. Business men and telephone managers recently got together there, says the New York *Herald*, for a little heart-to-heart talk on certain practises of telephone users which may be corrected to the advantage of everybody.

Of the objectionable telephone customs none came in for more emphatic condemnation than the "wait-a-minute" habit. This begins with A telling somebody in his office to get B on the wire. Then this dialog ensues:

B—"Hello."

Operator—"Is this Mr. B?"

B—"Yes."

Operator—"Please wait a minute, Mr. A wishes to speak with you."

Then, continues *The Herald* editorial:

When A gets around to it, perhaps in a more or less leisurely way—B meanwhile losing his own time while A suits his personal convenience—there comes another "hello" and a couple of "is that you's," and at last the communication.

It was agreed by both telephone users and telephone company managers that this practise involves a tolerated inconsiderateness on the part of A in asking B to waste his time while A saves his own. Second, there is a needless squander of time at both ends in the exchange of "hello" and "is that you?" This might be eliminated if A were ready to talk the moment B answers, and opened the conversation with "A speaking," instead of the commonly used and conventional phrases of identification.

A representative of the telephone industry produced some startling statistics. His companies, he said, handled 30,000,000 telephone calls a day. By cutting out the "hellos" at least one second of time would be saved on each call. On 30,000,000 daily calls this would be equal to one man's working time for 1,000 days, or well over three years. If one second were saved on each of Philadelphia's 1,000,000 daily calls it would be equivalent of one man's time for a month. New York City has 4,900,000 telephone calls a day; at this rate if a second were saved on each of them, the total would amount practically to the working time of six men for a month.

As for the "wait-a-minute" delays, running as they often do from thirty seconds to a minute or over, there are enough of them to warrant the statement that "wait-a-minute," in its aggregate hold-up of the other fellow and of the telephone business, means "wait two or three years."

The problem of suppressing waste of time on the telephone is intricate and irritating. There is little hope that the leakage will ever be entirely stopt. But by education it may be reduced to a minimum, and when that is done the better it will be for telephone users—and that means everybody in the country.

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

"FILL HER UP WITH GAS"—AND AFTERWARD

THERE is one request, exprest in various tongues, which can probably compete in frequency and universality with any other that ever gained currency on this earth.

"Donnez moi de l'essence," says the Frenchman.

"I want some motor spirit," orders the Australian.

"Geben sie mir benzin," directs the German.

"'Fill her up with gas," orders the American.

No matter what they ask for in their native tongue, each wants gasoline; and when a motorist wants gasoline, observes a writer in *The American Motorist*, he wants it. However, says this authority, getting so much generic "gas" isn't the end of the matter; for—

Just as thousands of people have learned to regulate their diets and the food they eat, so have thousands of motorists learned to be particular about the kind of fuel they use. More motors are being fed with proper gasoline just as more stomachs are being fed with better food.

There is a peculiar and very apparent similarity between the way the Americans have learned to regulate their food and the manner in which they have come to be more careful about their motors. For instance, a decade or so ago there were comparatively few people who knew about the protein or calory contents of food. But now the great majority of people are careful about their diets and are gradually learning to feast only on the most nutritious foods. Even the menus in some restaurants now show the number of calories contained in each order of food.

So it has been with automobiles in regard to their motors. Thousands have already learned, and many more are learning, that a motor must be fed according to scientific principles.

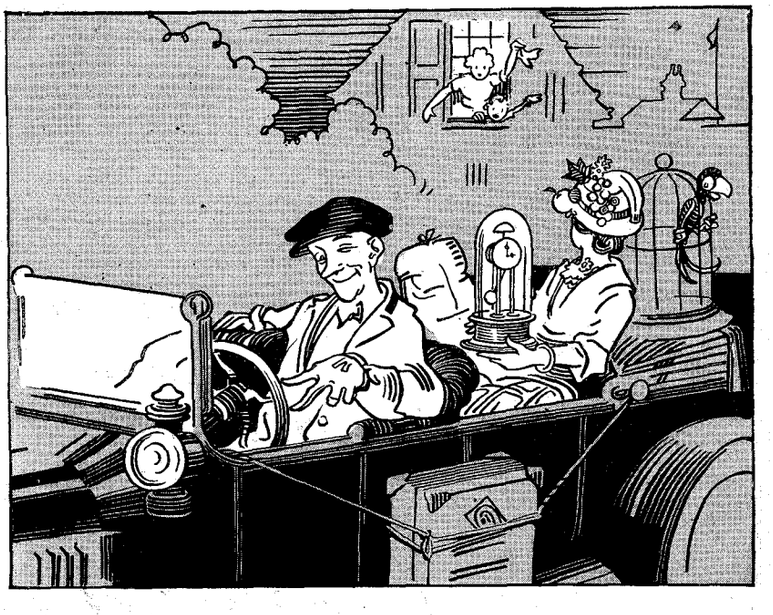
Dietitians and food experts tell us to feed our bodies foodstuffs that produce the most energy; foodstuffs that are easily digested and smoothly turned into those forms of flesh, blood, and energy which make for a sound, healthy body.

Automobile experts likewise tell us to be equally discriminating in the selection of the fuel which we feed our motor cars. They tell us, for instance, that gasoline is a form of energy, and that the easier and more readily gasoline is converted into energy, the better will our automobile engines function.

The fuel we feed our human bodies must be readily digestible to be nutritious; the fuel we feed our engines must be equally digestible to be effective. That is, the gasoline must evaporate readily; it must be volatile so that it will quickly become a vapor and mix with air in explosive proportions in order to produce energy and power.

Do you realize what happens in your engine when you put your foot on the gasoline accelerator?

Well, think of your carburetor in terms of a medicinal atomizer, the kind you use to spray a sore throat; because the carbu-



When your Ford was new it didn't "chatter"

Why Should It Now? It shouldn't—and if it does, the reason is improper lubrication.

A new Ford has pliant brake and transmission linings. With constant use and faulty lubrication, these linings become hard, and glazed. That makes them "chatter". "F" Autoline Oil softens the linings and makes them grip the drum as they should. This stops the "chattering".

Go to your garage man or Ford dealer and ask him to drain your crank case of the old oil and to fill it with "F" Autoline. If that doesn't stop the "shaking" and "chattering" your money will be refunded.

"F" Autoline Oil is a perfect all-season lubricant—reducing carbon, and giving more mileage on gasoline, in addition to providing smooth driving, yet it costs no more than ordinary oil.

After 90 years experience in lubrication problems we have produced the most wonderful lubricant since oils were first refined—"F" Autoline. Use "F" Autoline Oil in your Ford—for smooth driving.

We are the makers of "OO" Autoline Oil, one of the oils recommended in the Franklin Owners' handbook for use in Franklin Cars.

Look for the red Autoline Oil sign—it marks a place where "chatter" can be stopped.

AUTOLINE OIL COMPANY

Automotive Oil Sales Department

WM. C. ROBINSON & SON COMPANY, BALTIMORE

PACIFIC COAST OFFICE, SAN FRANCISCO

REFINERY: CORAOPOLIS, PA. "F" SALES OFFICES AND WAREHOUSES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

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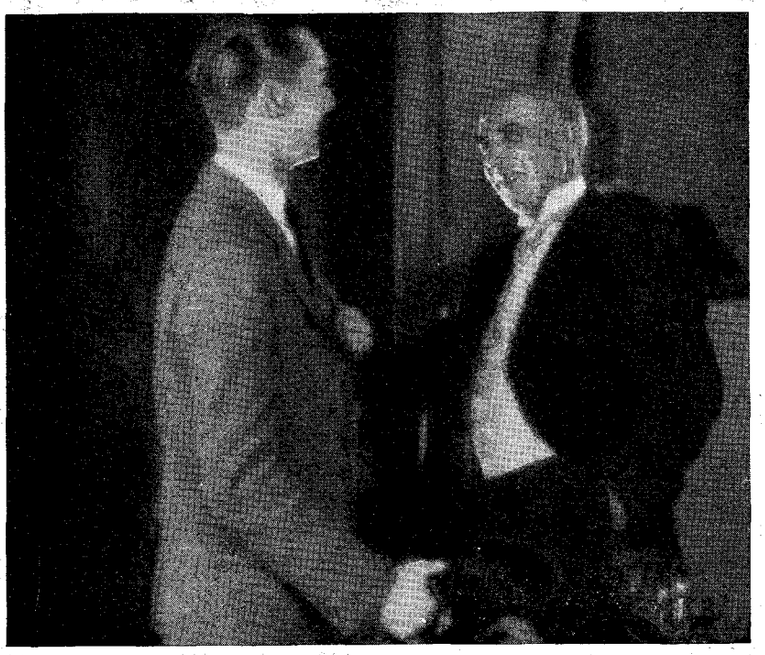


Will Life Be as Good to You?

Home from college, aglow with youth's ambition, ready to go to work.

But what does the future hold?

Will he have his father's firm, quick tread, his priceless health, when he is as old as dad?

Shrewd business man, the father knows the cash value of a healthy mouth. All his life he has cared well for his teeth.

Pyorrhea, which strikes four out of five past the age of forty and thousands younger, has not touched him with its poisoned fangs.

If you would pass the noon of life and go down the sunset trail vigorous and strong, watch your gums!

At the first sign of tenderness or bleeding, take heed. That is Pyorrhea's warning.

If this disease gets beyond control your teeth are doomed.

As Pyorrhea gains headway the teeth loosen at the roots, drop out or must be pulled.

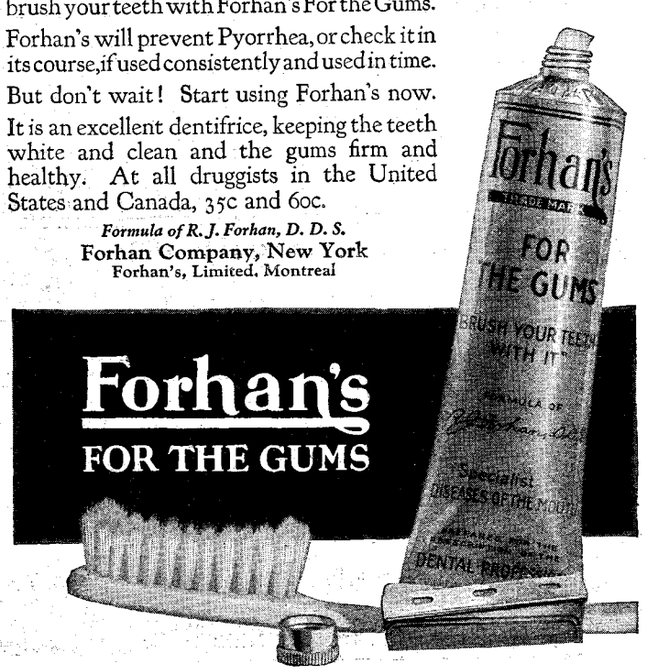
If you would prevent Pyorrhea consult your dentist regularly and brush your teeth with Forhan's For the Gums.

Forhan's will prevent Pyorrhea, or check it in its course, if used consistently and used in time.

But don't wait! Start using Forhan's now.

It is an excellent dentifrice, keeping the teeth white and clean and the gums firm and healthy. At all druggists in the United States and Canada, 35c and 60c.

Formula of R. J. Forhan, D. D. S.
Forhan Company, New York
Forhan's, Limited, Montreal



SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

retor atomizes the liquid gasoline into an air stream. This air stream passes into the engine at a high velocity, and as it passes through the carburetor to the engine it must mix with air in explosive proportions.

The gasoline will not burn properly unless it is vaporized by the time it reaches the cylinder, because fuel that reaches the cylinder in an unvaporized form smokes, produces soot, and does not burn clean. It wastes energy instead of producing it. The readiness with which gasoline must evaporate is shown by the fact that it reaches the cylinder from the carburetor in less than one-fiftieth of a second.

Just as gasoline must be volatile so as to vaporize quickly, so also it must burn rapidly. For maximum power, it must burn in less than one one-hundredth of a second. It must not, however, burn instantaneously like dynamite, because then it will cause a knock in your engine like the well-known carbon knock. Neither must it ignite from any hot engine parts, valves, and so forth, until the spark comes. If it does, you'll have a case of pre-ignition.

In addition to being volatile, a gasoline must also be pure, because an impure gasoline will burn uncleanly, and may leave sticky substances on the cylinder walls which will "glue" road dust and carbon soot into the combustion space.

The demands for gasoline are steadily increasing. It has become an industrial and social necessity with the perfection of the internal combustion engine.

ARE WE ALL RELATED?

THE likelihood that two persons of the same race and ancestral history are cousins in some remote degree is brought out in a recent genealogical research by Miss S. L. Kimball, described in *The Scientific Monthly* (New York) by Dr. Jordan of Leland Stanford University. The number of well-known Americans whose ancestry Miss Kimball has authentically traced to a common source, dating back some 800 years, is truly astonishing. We quote below a review from the editorial page of *The Scientific American* (New York). It is self-evident, says this periodical, that each individual has two parents, four grandparents, eight great-grandparents, and so on by powers of two indefinitely. But if we carry the series back for thirty or forty generations, we find that each individual of the present day requires far more ancestors of this period than would be provided by the world's entire population of the date. The answer, of course, is that the lines of descent cross and mingle in inextricable confusion. It goes on:

A consequence less frequently realized is that we are all cousins. Carry their lines of descent far enough back, and we must find that any two Caucasian individuals have many ancestors in common. This, too, is evident when once we have stated it; but few would make a sufficiently low estimate if asked how far back we

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might expect to go in pursuit of the common forbear, and few would realize how utterly unnecessary it is to make any reservations other than the obvious one that both subjects be the same species of Homo.

The common ancestors found for her subjects by Miss Kimball is one Isabel de Vermandois, who died in 1131. She was herself descended from Charlemagne through six separate strains. The line of descent from each of her four children passes through a long series of English nobility, each allowing a younger son, a daughter or a daughter's son to drop from time to time into the middle class or even into the peasantry. Hosts of her descendants are, of course, lost; but the prominence of numerous lines, combined with a series of propitious circumstances, have made it possible for Miss Kimball to present a surprizingly comprehensive array of her proven descendants. To quote further:

Dr. Jordan quotes a number of complete lines of descent from the Lady Isabel to persons of to-day and yesterday whose names mean something to us. His samples certainly justify him in quoting Miss Kimball's remark that the entire English-speaking population of the world consists of the "in-bred descendants of Charlemagne," through Isabel. Among those thus listed (the figures in parenthesis indicate the number of generations in the line of descent) are the typical colonial aristocrat George Washington (23); the most representative "commoner" of history, Abraham Lincoln (27); the leading present-day exponent of royalty, George V (27); three distinguished Americans of, apparently, wholly diverse origins in Grover Cleveland (26), Theodore Roosevelt (23), and Robert Edward Lee (20); the wife of our second President, John Adams (15), and hence his only less eminent descendants, a New England type analogous to that of Washington and Lee; a representative of the uncompromising Puritan in Jonathan Edwards (20); and, by way of including "people like you and me," Miss Kimball herself (28), and one Mr. F. E. Parr, apparently a New York State farmer, who boasts descent through 27 and 28 generations from both of Isabel's husbands, as well as another line that goes straight back through William the Conqueror and King Alfred to the Wessex kings.

By way of further demonstration that everybody is related to everybody else, the following descendants of Isabel are enumerated without full details: Nathaniel Bacon, Phillips Brooks, Edward Everett, Francis Parkman, William Ellery Channing, George Dewey, Charles W. Eliot, Ulysses S. Grant, Richard H. Dana, Benjamin Harrison, Patrick Henry, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Thomas Jefferson, J. Pierpont Morgan, John D. Rockefeller, Wendell Phillips, Nicholas Murray Butler, and Aaron Burr. Altogether, this is one of the most delightful scientific articles we have ever perused. It has in it all the human emotions—and not the least of them is the humor of the idea that we are all thus tied up with one another—notable with unknown, king with lowliest backwoodsman and peasant. There is nothing in it that we could not have imagined for ourselves, it is true; but this specific and wholesale citation of names—well, it is staggering!

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Your Choice of Six Styles

Everlastic "Rubber" Roofing. This is one of our most popular roofings. It is tough, pliable, elastic, durable and very low in price. It is easy to lay; no skilled labor required. Nails and cement included in each roll.

Everlastic Mineral Surfaced Roofing. The most beautiful and enduring roll roofing made. Surfaced with everlasting mineral in art-shades of red or green. Combines real protection against fire with beauty. Requires no painting.

Everlastic Octo-Strip Shingles. The latest development in the strip shingle. Beautiful red or green mineral surface. Made in a unique form that offers a variety of designs in laying.

Everlastic Multi-Shingles. Made four shingles in one, of high grade waterproofing materials with a red or green mineral surface. When laid they look exactly like individual shingles. Fire-resisting.

Everlastic Single Shingles. Same mineral-surfaced material and red or green art-finish as Multi-Shingles, but in single form; size, 8 x 12¾ inches.

Everlastic Giant Shingles. Identical in shape with Everlastic Single Shingles but heavier and thicker. They are "giants" for strength and durability.

Illustrated booklets free

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Where factory chimneys pour out clouds of destructive smoke—where tugs and locomotives puff steam and scorching cinders—under such conditions Barrett Everlastic "Rubber" Roofing earned its reputation as the most durable and economical roofing for steep-roofed buildings.

From coast to coast, Barrett Everlastic is known today as the "rubber" roofing which renders 100% service. But to home owners, the same words, "Barrett Everlastic," recall the artistic Everlastic shingles and roll roofing whose soft red and cool green mineral surfaces have brought the charm of colored roofs to thousands of American homes.

When you are ready to buy, it is well to remember that the Barrett Everlastic label is regarded by men who know roofings as an absolute guarantee of high quality. Be sure to look for this label.

The Barrett Company

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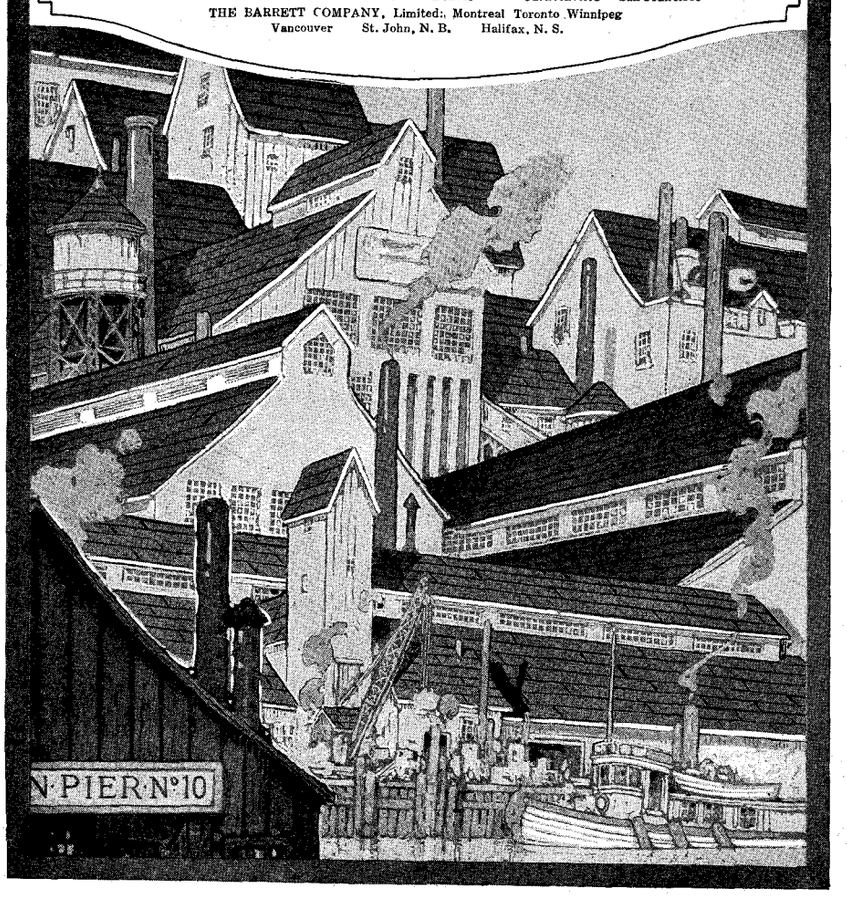
THE BARRETT COMPANY, Limited: Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Vancouver, St. John, N. B., Halifax, N. S.



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A Little Each Month

Lucy Farrar's family suffered a staggering loss when the schooner "Annie Laurie" went down in a storm, but Lucy had been quietly investing a definite part of the old vessel's earnings, month by month. Her husband and uncle were astonished when, facing financial disaster, Lucy brought out a strong box stuffed with safe bonds paying 7% to 7½%.

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To yield 7% to 7½%

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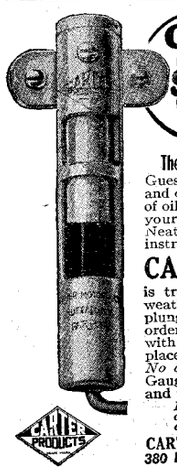

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The Most Practical, Accurate Oil Gauge

Guessing at your oil supply is expensive and often leads to trouble. True level of oil in crank case shows right before your eyes on the Carter Oil Gauge. Neat, nickel-plated gauge fastens to instrument board or dash.

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is troubleproof; accurate under all weather conditions. No moving parts, plungers, floats or corks to get out of order. Gauge is connected by air tube with special elbow which screws into place of lower petcock in crank case. *No oil passes through tube or gauge.* Gauge is soon paid for in saving of oil and repair bills.

Money back if not satisfied. If dealer cannot supply you, send $3.00 direct to us with dealer's name.

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CARTER MOTOR ACCESSORIES, Inc.
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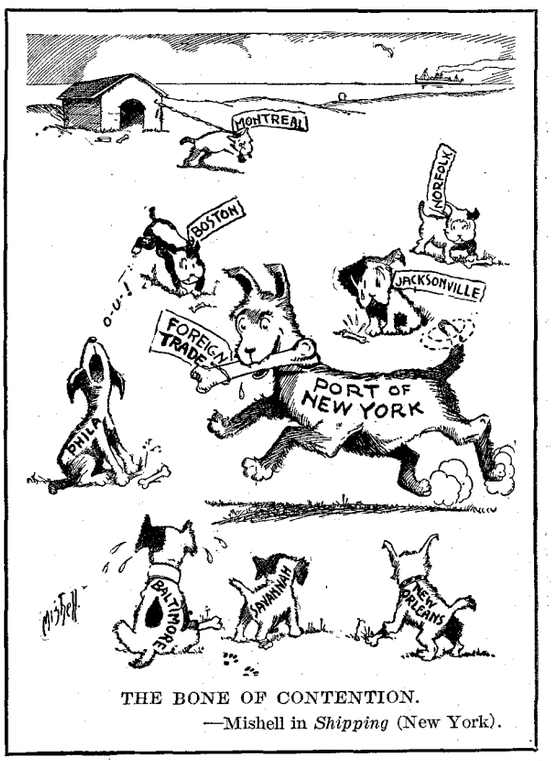
INVESTMENTS ▾ AND ▾ FINANCE

GROWING COMPETITION BETWEEN ATLANTIC PORTS

THE development of our various seaports is, of course, as *Shipping* (New York) notes, an encouraging sign of national commercial growth. Now, we read, the lesser ports of the Atlantic coast and the Gulf are not content to leave the lion's share of trade to New York, but "are singing out the praises of their harbors and terminals." Then, "as local capital or a combination of municipal, state and national funds improve the natural facilities for deep-water accommodations, the song grows in volume and beats upon the ear-drums of the inland shippers." This condition, we are told, is a good thing for the country, a good thing for business and by no means a bad thing for New York. And this shipping journal goes on to discuss the new competition as follows:



THE BONE OF CONTENTION.
—Mishell in *Shipping* (New York).

New York, of course, is the King of the Atlantic Ports, and to a certain extent deservingly so. But the lesser ports are not satisfied with their present slice of the trade pie, and hungry eyes are turned upon the share that New York enjoys. In their legitimate efforts to obtain a morsel more, they are baiting shippers with every conceivable advantage they own or hope to develop. It is natural that the shipper, finding competition for his favor, shall select that avenue which guarantees the quickest and cheapest access to the sea. What the shipper wants is Service. He is not concerned with local pride, and he is not willing to maintain the supremacy of the Port of New York at his own expense. He is conscious of the fact that Father Knickerbocker's gateway to the sea has on numerous occasions swung on rusty hinges, involving delays and needless expense, but he is skeptical of the other gates, and not easily discouraged into making a change. The Port Authority is conscious of the shortcomings, and progress has been made in correcting existing evils. In a limited way competition is an excellent tonic for the healthy functioning of the port. It is the prod that will put the port awake at all times to its responsibility to the manufacturers of the hinterland who seek a foothold in foreign markets.

Each port, however, has an individual field to serve. While there will be competition where these fields overlap, each port can best serve its contiguous and adjoining territory. A study of the map will reveal, however, the reason of New York's crown as a port, and the manner in which it is capable of serving such a great area of the country. It has beyond dispute the best natural harbor, and it is focal point of the most transcontinental trunk systems. Its ability to serve is only impeded by a lack of unification of agencies, or improper utilization of other facilities. Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Savannah and New Orleans are entitled to a fair share of export and import business because of their facilities, but so long as New York renders the shipper the service he desires, we need not fear that the Port Supremacy of the Atlantic Coast shall be towed through the Narrows for another anchorage.

OVERWORKING "OVER"

IF the adverb "over" is being overworked in discussions of business affairs, it is partly, *Financial America* remarks, because this "is a period in our history when unfortunately there is much over." That is:

We have an oversupply of gold in reserve and steamships too; of farmers' boys seeking jobs as mechanics in the cities, of copper, zinc and other crude materials awaiting buyers, of neglected water power, timber and other building material resources, of army and navy stores, guns and explosives, of high-priced manufactured goods in many lines moving slowly.

A recent application of "over" by the accountant is "overplanted," referring to excess of building and machinery equipment in manufacturing or commerce. Formerly "overequipped" exprest this condition. The real overplanting was that of nearly 20,000 firms who failed in 1921. Overequipment figured as a cause. So did

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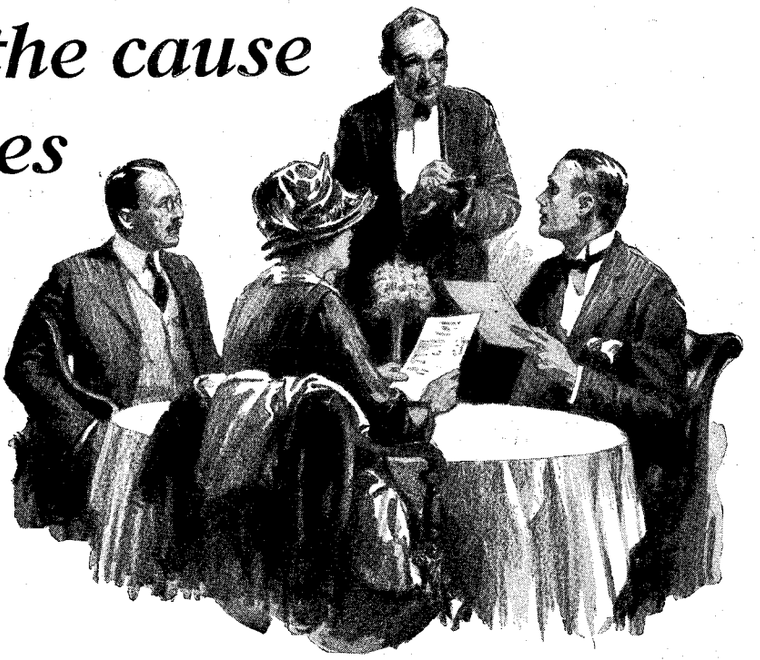
Not what you eat but what you don't eat—*is the cause of many troubles*



Abounding health and glorious freedom from many minor ailments can be secured by getting the right food factors in your diet

YOU may be eating plentifully yet not getting the food factors you need. If you lack these from your meals you really starve your body so that your health is undermined.

Only by eating the foods which give you the elements your body tissues crave can you keep natural and permanent health. Only in this way protect yourself from such complaints as digestive disturbances, skin disorders, and clogged intestines. Even more serious diseases are today considered due to some lack in our diet.

You can be sure of getting these needed food factors from Fleischmann's Yeast, for it is a fresh food rich in vitamin and other elements your body needs. It helps you get more benefit from the other foods you eat.

A natural food—not a medicine

Many physicians today say that modern medicine has little to do with drugs—that it is concerned chiefly with food. That is why Fleischmann's Yeast has been welcomed by physicians and hospitals all over the country as a natural corrective food. It supplies abundantly the food factors we know today are absolutely essential to health and vigor.

Doctors prefer to recommend Fleischmann's Yeast because it is fresh and has not been subjected to any process which spoils its wonderful therapeutic qualities.

There are many so-called yeast-vitamin preparations on the market. Many of them contain as little as one-tenth of a yeast cake. Many are mixed with drugs. Fleischmann's Yeast is a natural food unmixed with drugs. It comes only in the familiar tin-foil package.

Fleischmann's Yeast has been used in many actual feeding experiments and given in clinical cases of certain ailments. It has been proved by the highest scientific research to be a pure and potent food which corrects the basic cause of the many diseases that are due to wrong eating, especially those which are indicated by impurities of the skin and those which require the constant use of laxatives.

Fresh yeast keeps your system clean

One of the most harmful effects of bad food habits is clogging the system with waste matter which stays in the intestines and poisons the whole body. It does not remove the cause of this trouble to take laxatives, for these merely relieve for a time. They weaken the muscles of the intestines and keep them from doing their own work. Indeed, one doctor says that probably one of the most frequent causes of intestinal inactivity is the indiscriminate use of cathartics.

Fleischmann's Yeast as a fresh food is just the natural corrective you need. In tested cases it has restored normal functions in from 3 days to 5 weeks.

People like to eat Fleischmann's Yeast in various ways

Many like to eat Fleischmann's Yeast plain, nibbling it from the cake a little at a time. Others prefer it in water, milk or fruit-juices. Others, especially when meals are eaten at home, like it as a sandwich spread or used with crackers just like cream cheese. Fleischmann's Yeast combines well with almost any familiar dish on your table. You will find a number of ways of fixing it that you will like.

Eat 2 to 3 cakes of Fleischmann's Yeast regularly every day.

200,000 grocers carry Fleischmann's Yeast. If your grocer is not among them write to the Fleischmann agency in your nearest city—they will see that you are supplied. If you prefer you may buy six cakes at a time. They will keep fresh for two or three days if kept in a cool dry place.

Send for interesting free booklet telling what fresh yeast has done for others and can do for you. Use coupon, addressing THE FLEISCHMANN COMPANY, Dept. 1808, 701 Washington St., New York, N. Y.

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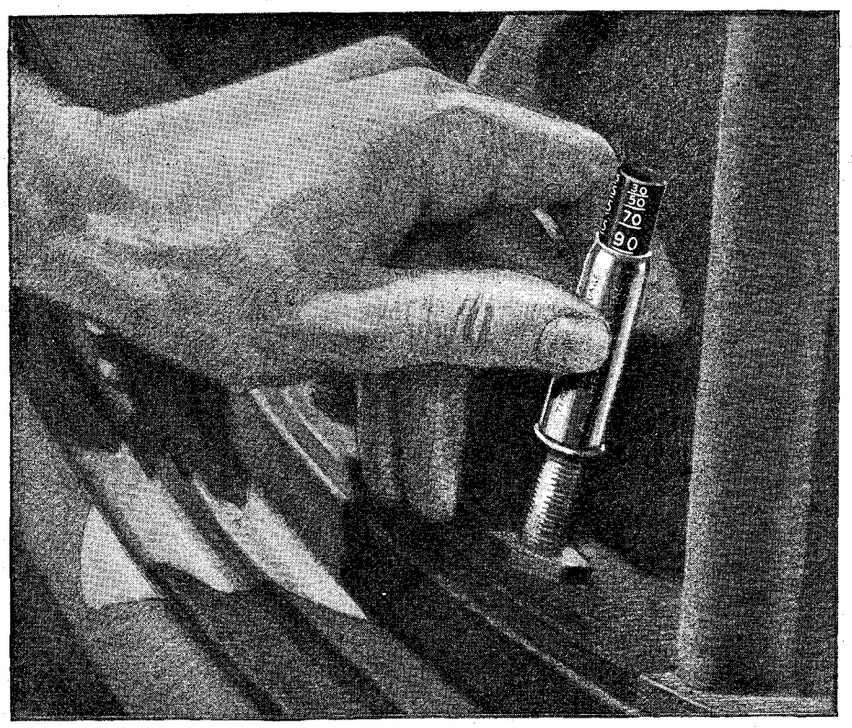

"90 lbs. that's too much air"

Yet without a tire gauge he would have started on his trip with 20 pounds too much air in one tire and not enough in the other.

Think what that means. One tire so hard that every bump in the road jolts its way through the frame of the car to jar the passengers. The other tire under-inflated—so soft that its side walls are constantly flexing and bending, wearing out long before they should.

This unequal air pressure means harder steering, strains in the wrong places. The first thing he knows he will hear body squeaks that he can't find.

All because he "didn't need" a tire pressure gauge.

The Schrader Universal Tire Pressure Gauge costs $1.25. You know the kind. You have seen your garage man use it. You may have borrowed his.

Own one. The garage man owns one because he can't be without one. He needs his. You need one. If you don't know your air pressure, all the time, you may, in one short hour, take a thousand miles out of a good tire.

For disc wheels, wire wheels and pneumatic truck tires, this gauge is made with an angle foot ($1.75), making reading possible with any wheel construction.

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TIRE-PRESSURE-GAUGE

INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

Continued

overborrowing, overcancellation, overexpansion, overestimates, overconfidence, overabounding overhead expense, overreaching, overbuying, overbuilding, overcharging, overdeveloping and overdrawing, which left the credit tank overempty. Most of these troubles seem to be overpassed. We have experienced an overmeasure of them all resulting from overexalting the war overlord rather than the industrial overseer, and an overgrowth of armaments now shrinking.

We overlooked too long the needs of our overseas trade, resulting in overbalance of sales and unsettled accounts. Part of our farmers and cotton planters were misled for a time by overdrawn pictures of overproduction. Laborers still demand double pay for overtime and a multiplicity of officials and unions still override the railroad managers.

Perhaps the reader's patience is overrated and the composing room overset. This subject may easily be overwritten. It must go no further.

NEW YORK STILL OUR LEADING FACTORY CITY

THAT New York is still the manufacturing center of the United States is demonstrated by the 1920 census figures, which cover the year 1919. It seems that the metropolis produces 45 per cent. more manufactured goods than Chicago, and 150 per cent. more than Philadelphia, the industrial centers next in importance. Other figures gleaned from the census reports by the New York Merchants' Association are set down as follows by *Bradstreet's:*

There were in the census year noted 32,590 manufacturing establishments in the city in which 825,056 persons were engaged, 638,775 of these being wage-earners. The capital of the establishments amounted to $3,038,557,492, and the salaries and wages paid totaled $1,131,994,492, of which $805,822,451 was for wages. The cost of the principal materials was $2,801,619,388, and the value added by manufacture was $2,399,231,459, the aggregate value of the products being $5,260,707,577. The products equaled in value about one-twelfth of all manufactured goods made in the United States.

It appears that the average establishment in New York is somewhat smaller than those in some other manufacturing centers. Thus the average New York City factory employed twenty-five persons, while Chicago's establishments employed an average of forty-eight persons each, Philadelphia thirty-seven, Boston thirty-six and Baltimore forty-two. Manufacturing establishments in New York in 1919 produced an average of $6,376.18 for each person engaged, and the average income for all persons was $1,372.02.

In the period from 1914 to 1919 the number of establishments increased approximately 10 per cent., and the number of persons engaged about 12.6 per cent., while the number of wage-earners gained only 3.1 per cent. A comparison of these figures appears to point to the employment of a greater number of persons in clerical and supervisory capacities than had previously been the case, and this tendency is noted in a number of other cities.

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CURRENT EVENTS

FOREIGN

June 21.—Declaring the government's Palestine mandate policy to be violative of the government's pledges, the House of Lords votes by 60 to 29 to defer action on it.

Maxim Litvinoff, Assistant Foreign Minister, announces that the Russian Soviet Government will reduce the army by about half, providing neighboring countries do likewise.

Take Jonescu, formerly Prime Minister of Roumania and head of the Roumanian Cabinet during the war, dies in Rome.

June 22.—Field Marshal Sir Henry Hughes Wilson, formerly Chief of the British Imperial General Staff, military adviser to the Ulster Government, and member of the British Parliament, is assassinated in London by two men believed to be Sinn Feiners.

The French Chamber of Deputies adopts, by a vote of 340 to 253, the clause of the new military law reducing obligatory military service from two years to eighteen months.

June 23.—Conservative members in Parliament sharply assail the British Cabinet's failure to afford police protection to Field Marshal Sir Henry Wilson.

The 1922 British open golf championship is won by Walter Hagen, American, with a grand total of 300.

June 24.—Dr. Walther Rathenau, German Foreign Minister, is shot and killed by two or more unidentified assassins.

The *Puritan*, a prospective contender in the international fishermen's races next fall, is sunk off Sable Island, near Nova Scotia, with a loss of 19 hands.

Election returns for the new Irish Parliament show the election of 58 pro-Treaty candidates, 36 anti-Treaty candidates, 17 Laborites, 7 Farmers, 6 Trade and Commercial Independents, and 4 from Trinity College.

Japan announces a final decision to withdraw her troops from Siberia and to pursue a policy of non-aggression.

June 25.—A. Bruce Bielaski, former Chief of the Bureau of Investigation in the American Department of Justice, and Manuel Barcena, a Mexican attorney, are kidnaped and held for ransom near Cuernavaca, Mexico.

June 26.—After it had been announced in the House of Commons that the Cabinet would demand strict observance in Ireland of the Anglo-Irish Treaty, and would establish a "no man's land" between Ulster and the Free State frontier, to be policed by British troops, the Lloyd George government is sustained by a vote of 342 to 75.

The formation of a "United States of China," modeled after the American Federation, and the demobilization of superfluous troops are announced to be two principal conditions on which Chen Chiung-Ming, South China leader, will negotiate for the reunion of China.

DOMESTIC

June 21.—After they had surrendered, 21 strikebreakers employed by the Southern Illinois Coal Company near Herrin, Illinois, are shot down, hanged or beaten to death by striking miners, while many are injured and a number are reported to be still missing.

Secretary of War Weeks says in an interview that the country is in favor of

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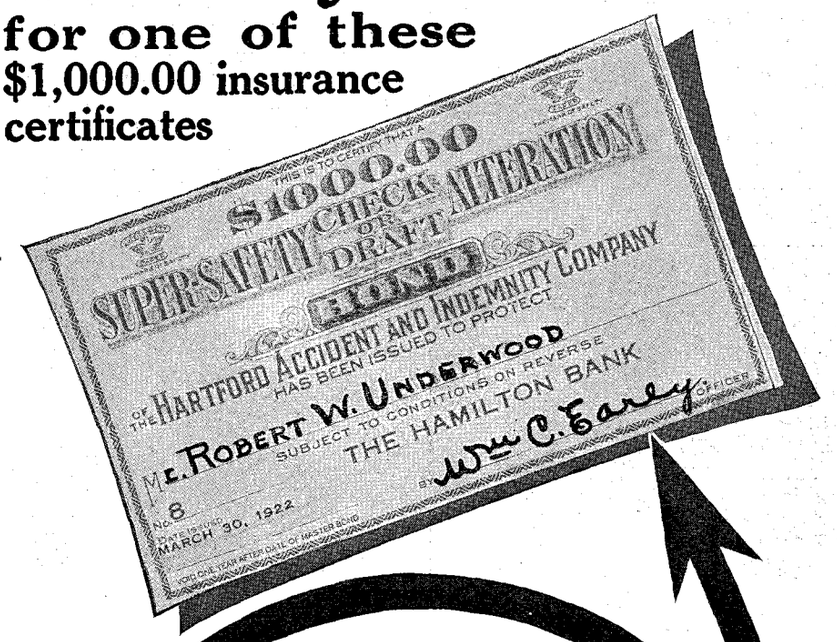

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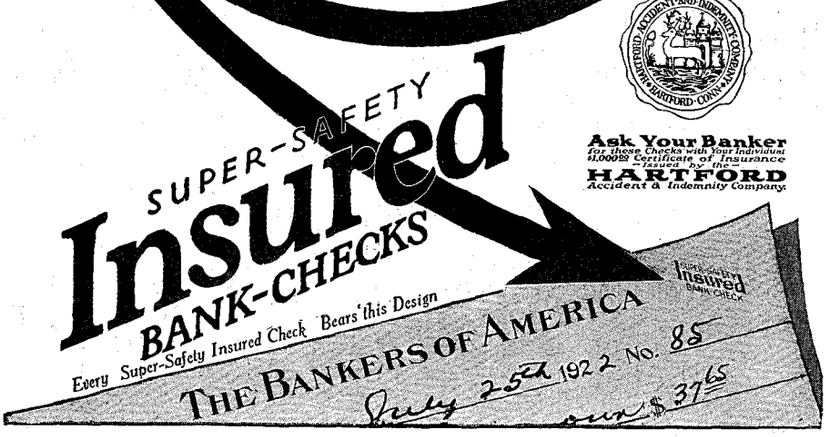

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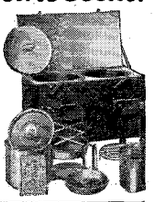

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CURRENT EVENTS
Continued

light wines and beer, and announces that he is in favor of a modification of the Volstead Law.

June 22.—Governor Len Small, of Illinois, orders a thousand State troops to mobilize at once under arms in case they are needed in Herrin, the scene of the massacre of strikebreakers.

The suspension of the anthracite mines since April 1 has cost Pennsylvania operators $52,780,000 and the miners $41,979,600, says Clifford B. Connelley, Pennsylvania State Commissioner of Labor and Industry.

President Harding tells the Philippines Parliamentary Commission that "the time is not yet for independence" for the Philippines.

June 23.—Secretary of Labor Davis, after a conference with President Harding, issues a statement declaring that persons responsible for the Herrin mine massacre should be punished to the fullest extent of the law.

Striking coal miners attack deputy sheriffs guarding strikebreakers near Moundsville, West Virginia, and two of the former are killed.

Samuel Gompers, who, except for one term, has been President since the organization of the Federation in 1881, is reelected President of the American Federation of Labor.

The House concurs with the Senate in fixing the size of the army at 125,000 enlisted men and 12,000 officers.

June 24.—Governor Len Small of Illinois is acquitted of the charge of conspiring to defraud the State of interest money on public funds.

William Rockefeller, brother of John D. Rockefeller, a founder of the Standard Oil Company, dies at his home in North Tarrytown, in his eighty-second year.

The United Mine Workers of America are made defendants in a suit for an injunction filed in the United States District Court of Indianapolis to restrain union miners from continuing activities aimed at closing so-called wagon mines of Indiana.

June 25.—In a letter sent to every member of Congress, Chairman Lasker, of the United States Shipping Board, appeals for enactment of the ship subsidy bill on the ground that it is the only way by which the merchant marine can be saved to America.

June 26.—President Harding, Secretary of Labor Davis, and John L. Lewis, President of the United Mine Workers, confer on the coal strike, but no definite plans for its settlement are announced.

A New York banking firm, of which A. Bruce Bielaski is president, orders the payment of $3,340 demanded as ransom by the Mexican bandits who kidnaped Mr. Bielaski on June 25.

Indefinite continuance of American military occupation of Haiti, but with a reduction of the marine force, is unanimously recommended in a report of the special Senate Committee appointed to investigate the American administration in Haiti and Santo Domingo.

Chairman Johnson, of the House Immigration Committee, introduces a bill providing that admission to permanent residence in this country shall be permitted only to aliens eligible for citizenship, thus shutting out Japanese, Chinese, Mongolians, and some others.

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"I. R.," Cleveland, O.—"Please decide the following: 'A' says 'The rain is stopping,' meaning thereby it is slackening and will soon stop. 'B' says 'The rain is stopping' means that it has already stopped raining. Which is correct?"

"Is stopping" *means* "is in the course of coming to an end," but *still rains*. If the rain has ceased to fall, the idiom is "The rain *has stopped*."

"P. V. B.," Canadian, Tex.—"Kindly give the correct pronunciation and derivation of the word *carafe*."

Carafe is a French word meaning a water-bottle. It is pronounced *ka"raf'*—first *a* as in *artistic*, second *a* as in *art*. The word is derived by the French from the Italian *caraffa*, and should not be pronounced *ka-ref'* (*a* as in *sofa*, *e* as in *prey*).

"M. E. L.," Gouverneur, N. Y.—"What does *P. P.* or *per pro.* stand for when used with a signature?"

Per pro. or *p. p.* is an abbreviation of *per procurationem*, and means "by proxy; by deputy; through the action of an agent."

"C. E. C.," Ashton, Idaho.—"Please give me the pronunciation of the terms *Obregon* and *lei* (Hawaiian for a garland or wreath)."

Obregon is pronounced *o"bre-gon'* (*o's* as in *go*; *e* as in *prey*); and *lei*, *le'i* (*e* as in *prey*; *i* as in *police*).

"R. W.," Hopkinton, Mass.—"Can you please inform me where the phrase, 'Paying through the nose,' came from?"

"To pay through the nose" means "to pay exorbitantly." The phrase has been traced as far back as 1672, when it was used by Marvell—"... made them *pay* for it most unconscionably, and *through the nose*."

"K. O'L.," White Bluffs, Wash.—"Kindly tell me which is the capital of Russia, *Petrograd* or *Moscow*."

The capital of Russia is *Moscow* and has been since March 14, 1918.

"G. A. L.," Washington, D. C.—"Due to the fact that a discussion has arisen pertaining to the question as to whether the word *advices* is used correctly in the following memorandum, we ask you to render a decision and to quote your authority for the same—'Kindly furnish the present status of the following accounts, which are still open on our records, and cover orders drawn during 1920, with *advices* as to their disposition.'"

Why not consult a dictionary? It will help you. The noun "advice," in the meaning intended from the quotation submitted, is defined on page 42, col. 3, of the STANDARD DICTIONARY: "2. Information or *notice*, as *of action* or arrival: often in the plural; as, the latest *advices* from our agent: a common commercial usage."

In literature the use of the word in this sense has been traced as far back as 1490. Caxton employed it *in the singular* in "Eneydos" (xxvii, 82), and Pepys in 1665 in his "Diary" (vi, 99). In later times, Steele (1710) used it *in the plural* in "The Tatler" (no. 129, paragraph 1): "A mail from Holland, which brought me . . . *advices*," and Macaulay, in 1849, in "History of England" (I. 590). Many other quotations from modern literature might be cited.

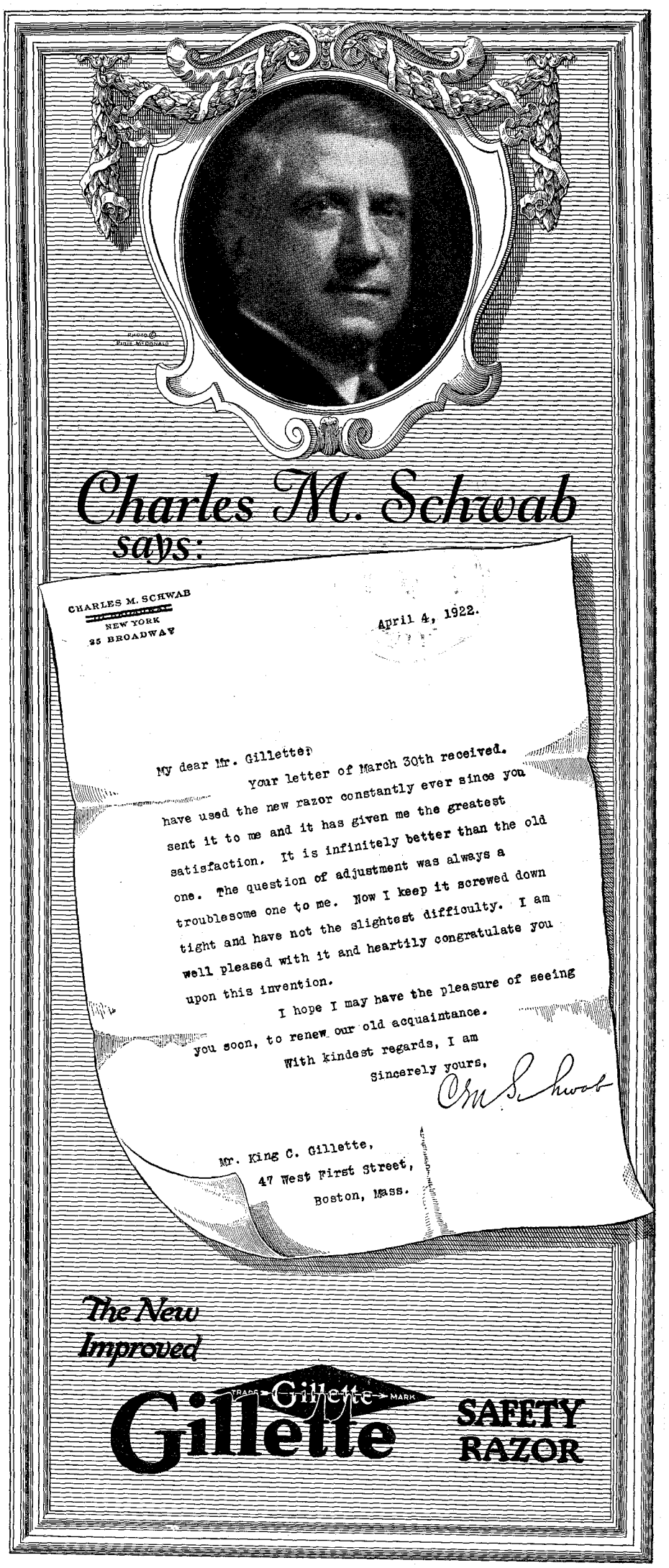
"A. A. F.," Mankato, Minn.—"What is the correct pronunciation of the name *Naomi*?"

Naomi, a Bible and feminine personal name, is pronounced *ne-o'mi*—*e* as in *prey*, *o* as in *go*, *i* as in *habit*.

"O. S. R.," Pine Bluff, Ark.—"Is the word *it's* correctly used in the sentence, 'The second largest plant of *it's* kind in the world?'"

It's is a colloquial contraction for "it is," while *its*, *without the apostrophe*, is the possessive case of *it*. The first was introduced in English literature by Skynner in "Usher's Letters," published in 1625—"*It's* likely my Lord Keeper would remember me the sooner" (p. 367).

As *its* is used in the possessive case in the sentence given, the apostrophe must be omitted and the sentence be written "The second largest plant of *its* kind in the world."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upon this invention.
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you soon, to renew our old acquaintance.
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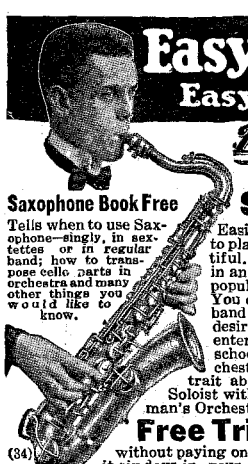

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Reasonable Request.—"What can I do for you, my man?"

"I'm an old sea-dog. Let me have a couple of bones."—*The Yale Record.*

True Love.—He—"But it will have to be a long engagement."

She—"Dear, I'd wait for you until the soldiers get their bonus."—*The Candy Jobber.*

Further Instructions Needed.—It is in the cemetery at South Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, by the way, that the sign appears: "Persons are prohibited from picking flowers from any but their own graves."—*American Lumberman* (*Chicago*).

Their Benefactor.—"What, Madame Newrich, do I see a portrait of the Kaiser in your house!"

"But did we not always regard him as the originator of the war: thence of our fortunes?"—*Les Hommes du Jour* (*Paris*).

Defined.—The visitor was examining the class.

"Can any little boy tell me what a fishnet is made of?" he inquired.

"A lot of little holes tied together with strings," smiled the never-failing bright boy.—*Wesleyan Advance.*

Catching.—Prisoner charged with check-raising said bootleg whisky make him see double.

"How long have you been in jail?" asked the judge.

"Ten days."

"Ten days more," said the court. "I see double, too."—*Los Angeles Examiner.*

Chips and Blocks.—Sir Philip Gibbs looks extremely young to be the father of a nineteen-year-old son. "I had an interview with President Harding shortly after my arrival in America," he said, "and I introduced my son. The President was very much surprized. He said it reminded him of the time when Justice Day, who is a very little man, introduced his son, who is six-foot-four, to Chief Justice White. The Chief Justice looked at this pair and said, 'A block of the old chip, I guess.' "—*The Christian Register* (*Boston*).

When Teacher Collapsed.—It was in the little but overcrowded classroom of an East Side New York public school. The teacher looked out upon a group of eager faces as she put the question:

"And now, children, can any of you tell me what is a stoic?"

Only one hand went up.

"Does only Abie Glutz know what a stoic is?"

Silence.

"Well, Abie, tell your classmates what is a stoic?"

"Please, teacher," said Abie triumphantly. "A stoic is a boid whot brings it th' babies."—*Judge.*

Boosting Bigamy?—

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POSSIBLE TO GET
MARRIED AGAIN—

From an ad. in the Ottawa Republican-Times.

Cheering Her Up.—Young Wife—"Oh, I am so miserable; my husband has been out all the evening, and I haven't the faintest idea where he is."

Experienced Friend—"My dear, you mustn't worry. You would probably be twice as miserable if you did know."—*London Opinion.*

Unkind to the Professor.—

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"Silent Now the Drowsy Bird"..Offenbach
Girls' Glee Club

—*From the Program of the Commencement Exercises of an Illinois High School.*

Helped by the Humidity.—The Kindly Employer (to youthful employee who has but yesterday reported a near relative at death's door)—"How's your grandmother, Johnny?"

Office Boy (gloomily, staring from the office window at rain-washed pavements)—"Aw, she's comin' along all right, Mr. Blivvens!"—*Life.*

Varying View-points.—A successful Chautauqua lecturer, who is also a lawyer, was presented to his audience as follows: "I am very glad to introduce to you, ladies and gentlemen, Mr. B., who will give his lecture, 'The Trial of Jesus from a Lawyer's Standpoint.' I can imagine only one lecture which might prove more interesting to this audience than the one announced. That would be 'The Trial of a Lawyer from Jesus' Standpoint.' "—*Everybody's Magazine.*

Preparing for the Worst.—"When I was in London just after the armistice," said Richard Connell, who went across with a New York regiment, "I saw three of General O'Ryan's soldiers march up to a policeman. 'Say officer,' said one of them; 'tell us how to get to the swellest hash-house in this burg.' The 'bobby' thought it over for a moment. Then he said, 'If I taikes yer meanin' right, I think as 'ow you'd better taike a taxi to the Clerridge.'

"The Claridge is a fashionable hotel and restaurant. The three got into the taxi at once. I got into another and followed. The restaurant was crowded when the three entered. In a loud voice one of them waved an arm at the head waiter.

" 'Hi, gassong! Toot sweet!'

"The waiter came.

" 'Yes, sir?'

" 'We want the swellest feed in this joint,' said another, 'also toot sweet!'

" 'Yes, sir,' said the waiter. He bowed and showed them to a table. People were looking round everywhere.

" 'And say, gassong,' said the third, 'bring a couple of quarts of champagne with the eats—see?—and the tooter the sweeter! We're Americans, we are!'

"The waiter, rubbing his hands politely together, bowed again.

" 'Yes, sir,' he said; 'I'll warn the other guests.' "—*Everybody's Magazine.*

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